CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
177,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 1. 1900. VOL. LXVIII: N

TO FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Just a word and a nod for the plodders;
It's as little as you can give;
Just a smile from you
And a hand-shake, too—
It will sweeten the life they live.

E'er you leave them behind on the journey,
Won't you stop for a friendly chat?
It will light their load,
As they trudge the road;
Have you ever once thought of that?

Give a lift to the toilworn and weary,
Who are scaling the uphill grade;
They will bless your name
By a priceless fame,
Which eternity cannot fade.

Let the milk of your great human kindness
Soothe and sweeten the cares they bear;
And the God above
Will reward your love,
When you go hence to meet Him there.
—Newton Newkirk, in Ohio State Journal.

AN EXCITING EPITAPH.

There's lively talk in Bowersville. We've got a scandal now.
The thing is jest as like as not to wind up in a row.
You see, the Widder Spriggins—she has bought a monument—
To set above the tomb of the departed Spriggins gent,
An' though they weren't quite happy on their matrimonial trip,
It don't seem right to have the eppytaph say: "Let him RIP."

The town is wild about it—an' the church folks thinks it's bad—
They say it acch'ly sounds as if the widder's feelin' glad!
Somebody went an' told her what the people had to say,
An' would you think? She giggled! Yes, sir—giggled, jest as gay,
An' said the letters "R." "I." "P." was 'breviations, jest,
Fer some blame furrin language that a "hope for peace" expressed.

Well—that's jest what it looked like. "A hope for peace," indeed!
If "Let him 'RIP' " don't mean that, then how else could it read?
The folks down here in Bowersville, they know their letters, too,
An' you can bet they spell as well as tombstone makers do.
They got no use for eppytaphs that's up-to-date an' flip,
An', furthermore, they also know that "R-I-P" spells RIP.
—Baltimore American.

THE HOMES OF THE TOILERS

Here dwell the toilers—dingy block on block
Of houses like as kernels round a stalk;
So many windows, doors; such space of brick;
Two steps, and then the street—one's heart grows sick!

All day within the mills the roar of wheels,
Dizzily sliding belts and buzzing reels.
Then home, so weary that the way is dim,
And the brick desert seems to whirl and swim.
But home!—yes, home, despite its meagerness,
With wife and babe and heartside cheer to bless.

Yea, when the light shines out, what peace is cast
Before the feet of him who wanders past!
What recks the outward, if by love's clear blaze
Is crowned the inner altar that we raise?

These humble walls that shelter human hearts
Need no distinction save what love imparts.
The magic name of "home" shall ever be
Their badge of beauty and of dignity.

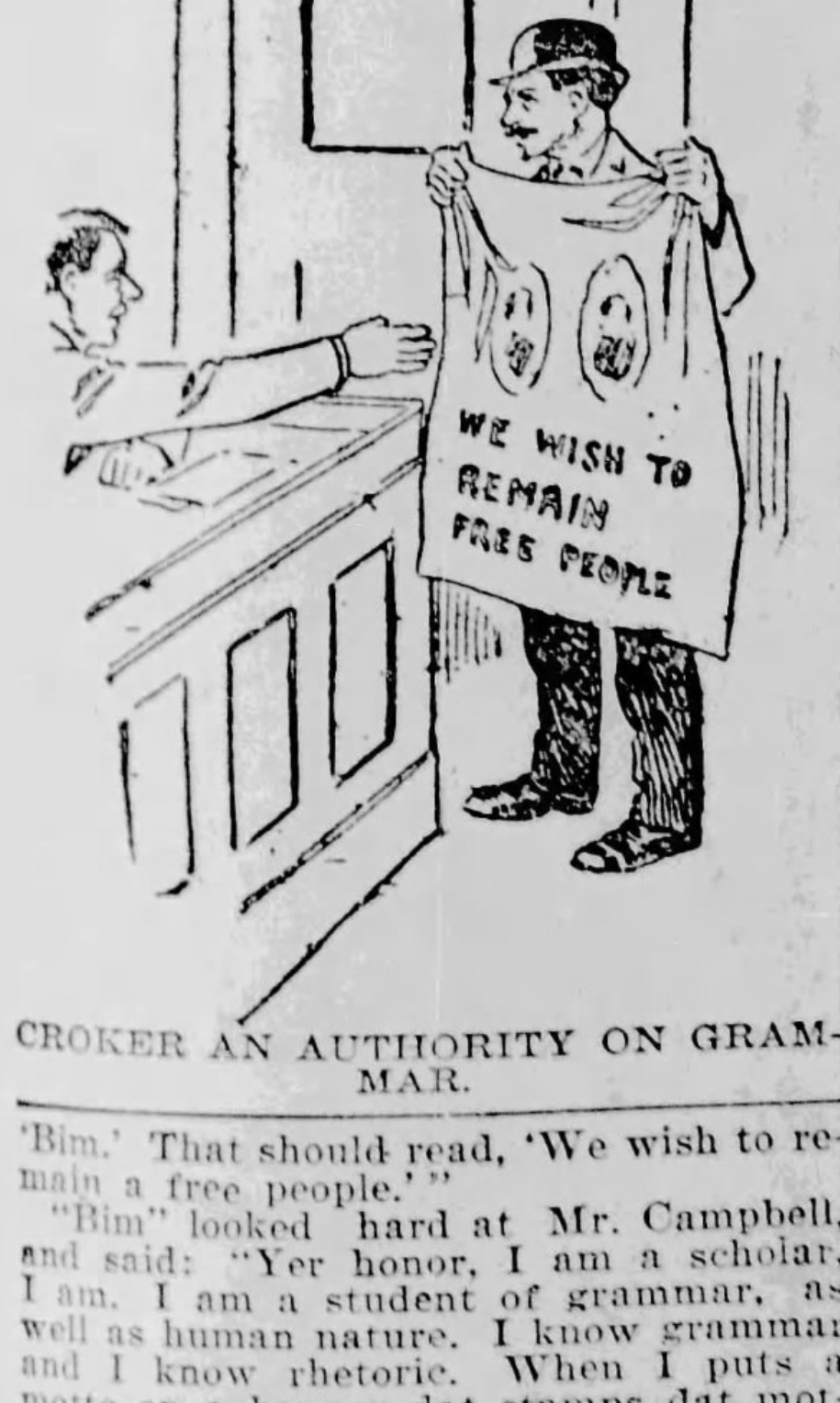
And wheresoe'er the toiler shall abide,
With peace and love to bless his fireside,
There homeless wealth may fitly crave a place,
And are a finer charm than beauty's trace.
—James Buckham in the Catholic World.

SATISFIED WITH THE DICTUM OF BOSS CROKER

"Bim," who makes buttons, badges and banners for the campaign, walked into Democratic state headquarters at New York the other day with his shock of red hair bristling with pride, a glow of satisfaction on his face, and fairly exuding joy, relates the New York Tribune. He spread out before Frank Campbell, chairman of the state committee, a big placard upon which were reproduced pictures of Bryan and Stevenson, folds of the American flag and the inscription: "We wish to remain free people."

"How's that your honor?" said "Bim." Mr. Campbell looked at it a moment and said:

"You want to change that inscription, 'Bim.' That should read, 'We wish to remain a free people.' "


WE WISH TO REMAIN FREE PEOPLE

CROKER AN AUTHORITY ON GRAMMAR.

"Bim" looked hard at Mr. Campbell, and said: "Yer honor, I am a scholar. I am. I am a student of grammar, as well as human nature. I know grammar and I know rhetoric. When I puts a motto on a banner dat stamps dat motto as standard grammar. When I says, 'We wish to remain free people,' dat goes. When you say, 'We wish to remain a free people,' you use bum grammar. I would rather lose the order than have people point at the banner and say, '"Bim" put that grammar on there. Ain't it bum?' No, siree, a guarantee of grammar goes wid every motto, and no change. Rather would I lose me wealth than me reputation for clear English."

Mr. Campbell looked sadly at "Bim" and said: "Mr. Croker coined that phrase."

"Did Croker get dat off?" said "Bim."

"Sure!" said Mr. Campbell.

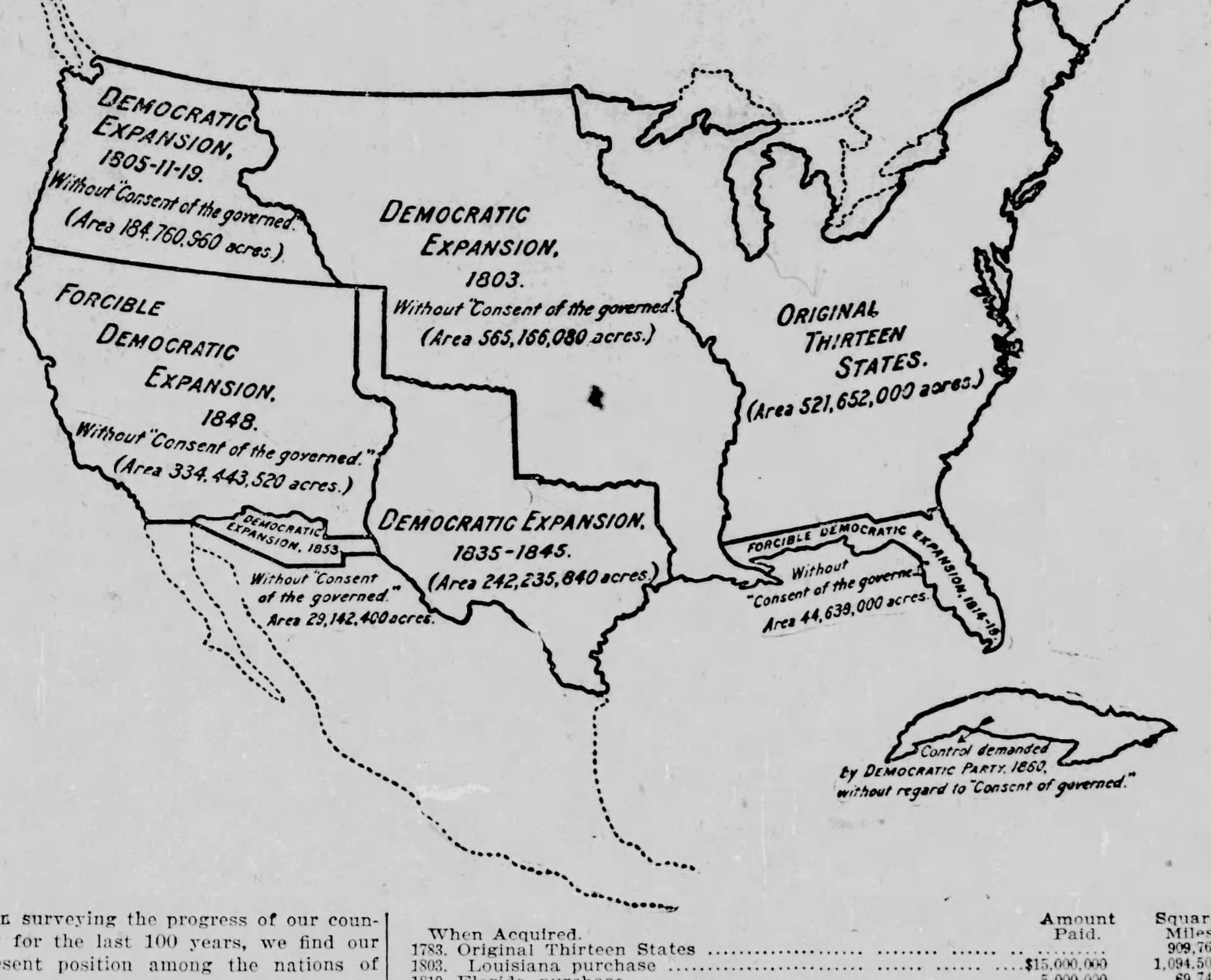
"Den it's good grammar and goes—he's the boss," said "Bim," conclusively.

ONCE SUFFICIENT.

Recently an unfortunate writer, who visited Anthony Hope at his rooms in Buckingham street, by the Embankment gardens, exclaimed on leaving with something in his pocket: "Oh, sir, I feel that Providence must have sent me to you!" The reply came with a twinkle in his benefactor's eye: "Let us hope, however, that Providence will not acquire the habit of doing so."—Publisher's Circular.

FROM JEFFERSON TO M'KINLEY.

Expansion of the United States in the Country from 1800 to 1900


DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1805-11-19. Without "Consent of the governed." (Area 184,760,960 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1803. Without "Consent of the governed." (Area 565,166,080 acres.)
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES. (Area 521,652,000 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1848. Without "Consent of the governed." (Area 334,443,520 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1853
Without "Consent of the governed." Area 29,142,400 acres.
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1835-1845. (Area 242,235,840 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1814-19
Without "Consent of the governed." Area 44,639,000 acres.
Control demanded by DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1860, without regard to "Consent of governed."

When Acquired.	Amount Paid.	Square Miles.
1783. Original Thirteen States		909,765
1803. Louisiana purchase	$15,000,000	1,094,502
1819. Florida purchase	5,000,000	69,749
1845. Texas annexation		376,931
1848. Mexican cession	15,000,000	522,568
1853. Gadsden purchase	10,000,000	45,535
1867. Alaska purchase	7,200,000	599,446
1898. Hawaiian Islands		6,640
1898. Porto Rico		3,550
1898. Guam Island		50
1898. Cuba		43,319
1898. Philippine Islands	20,000,000	143,000
Total	$72,200,000	3,815,050

In surveying the progress of our country for the last 100 years, we find our present position among the nations of the earth a glorious one. In fact the United States has been colonizing, acquiring new territory and expanding ever since the government was formed. Our area grew from 909,765 square miles in the year 1800, to 3,815,050 square miles in the year 1900. Total amount paid for territory during the century, $72,200,000.

It seems almost incredible to the present generation that each acquisition of territory from President Jefferson to President McKinley has met with violent opposition, however such has been the case.

In opposition to Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana territory in 1803, Senator White, of Delaware, said, in the United States Senate:

> But as to Louisiana—this new, immense, unbound world, if it should be incorporated into this Union, which I have no idea can be done but by altering the constitution. I believe it will be the greatest curse that could at present befall us; it will be productive of immense evils, and especially one that I fear even to look upon.
>
> Gentlemen on all sides, but few exceptions, agree that the settlement of this country will be highly injurious and dangerous to the United States * * * We have already territory enough (17 states), and when I contemplate the evils that may arise to these states from this intended corporation of Louisiana into the Union, I would rather see it given to France, to Spain, or to any other nation on earth, upon the mere condition that no citizen of the United States should even settle within its limits, than to see the territory sold for $100,000,000 and we retain the sovereignty.

The same arguments of opposition have existed to each treaty, or purchase—Jefferson's purchase in 1803 of the Louisiana territory, Monroe's purchase of Florida in 1819, the annexation of Texas in 1845, the acquisition of California, Nevada and Utah in 1848 by President Polk from Mexico, the Gadsden purchase by President Pierce in 1853, and the purchase of Alaska territory by President Johnson in 1867, all were opposed by "little" Americans.

The word "empire" has been used by the opposing party to each acquisition. In opposition to the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, a distinguished representative in Congress from Virginia said:

> I fear the effect of the vast extent of our empire; I fear the effect of the increased value of labor, the decrease in the value of lands and the influence of climate upon our citizens who should migrate thither.

At the present time Mr. Bryan is striving to tear down the treaty of Paris to which he gave his best efforts to build up. He tells people the empire will be upon them, should we cross the Pacific and hold territory there. The facts of the case are, the Democratic party at the opening of this campaign was absolutely without an issue and 8,000 miles west of Kansas City they found it. To this issue the intelligent and thoughtful voter will answer. The Mississippi in 1803 was crossed in safety, and now our sovereignty will be established beyond the Pacific without danger, extending the area of civilization and freedom by so doing.

There is not a clause of the Constitution that expressly or by implication denies us the right to govern these islands, as we have governed Alaska for the last 33 years, or Arizona and New Mexico territories.

The Kansas City convention, while professing to be Democratic, has placed before the people a platform sufficiently aggressive in spirit to make the Democratic reformers of by-gone days turn over in their graves with indignation.

Andrew Jackson said, in reference to the acquisition of Florida:

> On this subject I have thought with the ancient Roman, that it was right never to cede any land or boundary of the republic, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of freedom.

Stephen A. Douglas, speaking of the acquisition of Cuba in 1860, said:

> I am in favor of expansion as far as consistent with our interests and the increase and developments of our population and resources. If that principle prevails we have a future before us more glorious than any other people that ever existed. Our republic will endure for thousands of years. Progress will be the law of its destiny. The more degrees of longitude and latitude embraced beneath our constitution, the better. I believe the interests of commerce and civilization, and of every interest which nations hold dear, would be benefited by expansion.

The American people in the past, have made no mistake in endorsing the expansion policies of Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Polk, Pierce and Johnson, who, by extending our territory, have made this the greatest nation of the earth. No mistake will be made now in endorsing the policy of President McKinley in his efforts to uphold our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

STORM'S PRANK NERVED A YOUNG LAW STUDENT

"The lightning caused me to bet on the Presidential election in 1860," said a man who was called in as stakeholder a few days ago, "and I won."

"I'm not more superstitious than the average individual," continued the man, "although my act would indicate the contrary. I was a young man in a law office in a Kentucky town. My preceptor had pasted over his desk a poster containing the portraits of all the candidates—Lincoln and Hamlin, Breckinridge and Lane, Douglas and Johnson, and Bell and Everett. The poster contained the platforms of the various parties. There was some uncertainty in that campaign. My preceptor was an enthusiastic Douglas man and he wanted to bet all he had on his candidate. It was my first experience in a Presidential campaign, and I had a fool notion that Bell and Everett would be elected. I had never made a money bet, but I was aching to take up my Blackstone preceptor, although I lacked nerve.

"One day there was a thunder storm. The lightning loosened a number of things in the town, the building in which I was a law student being one. In one of its pranks the lightning cut in the wall on which that political poster was posted. The result was that the upper part of the poster hung down from the wall, covering up all the candidates save Lincoln and Hamlin. Despite my sympathies for Bell and Everett, I imagined I saw in this condition of the poster the result of that election, and a few days later when the Douglas enthusiast talked on his upper notes and offered to bet $25 even on his man I took him up. He was very much astonished to think I would bet on Lincoln and Hamlin. He said I was a young ass and other things, and that he would bet with me to teach me a lesson. After the election he asked me how I came to take the chance, for there were few Lincoln votes in the town. When I told him the source of my tip he grew serious.

" 'You have won your first bet on a Presidential election,' he said, 'but, remember, young man, lightning never strikes in the same place twice.'

"But it did in this case. Lincoln was re-elected. I bet on McKinley in 1896. The lightning struck that time, and this year it will strike in the same place."

KITCHEN PASTIMES.

"Football is my game," remarked the gridiron.

"Hoot! It isn't in it with the golf!" answered the tea caddy.

"Baseball for me," retorted the pitcher.

"Prize fighting's mine," said the mug.

"Cards for me," suggested the poker.

"Me, too," said the coffee pot and the cook's kitten in chorus.

"Pshaw! Yachting's the only," remarked the gravy boat.

"Target practice for me," replied the range.

"Curling," whispered the upstairs maid's tongs.

"Ladies," said the potato masher.

"Hunting," hinted the poacher.

"Booze," hiccoughed the water tank.

His Nerve.

He—How I envy the man who just sang the solo.

She—Why, I thought he had an exceptionally poor voice.

He—Oh, it isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve.—Tit-Bits.

THEY ARE FASTER THAN THE LINERS

With the exception of torpedo boats and a few small pleasure craft, the American-built Russian cruiser Variag is to-day the fastest vessel afloat, having recently gone through a seven and a half hours' trial run at a speed of from 23.6 to 23.7 knots, or 27.14 to 27.25 miles an hour, says Cassier's Magazine.

We need go back only a few years to find a time when the large Atlantic racers, in points of regularly attainable speed, were far beyond anything that had ever been done in any navy, and their performances were considered practically beyond reach under the severe conditions of cramped space, light machinery weight and others similarly restrictive to the designer. The United States triple screw cruiser Minneapolis about six years ago developed more than 23 knots during her contract trials. As in the cases of most naval vessels, it was not expected that this would be demanded hour after hour in a run of several days, and in 1895 practical demonstration was given for the first time that a naval vessel could actually hold her own with one of the crack Atlantic liners. This was afforded by the United States cruiser Columbia in her phenomenal run from the Needles, near Southampton, to Sandy Hook lightship, off the American shore, in a few minutes less than seven days, or, to be exact, in six days, 23 hours and 49 minutes, the average speed for the whole trip being 18.54 knots, or 21.3 miles an hour. The Columbia at the time was practically racing against the steamer Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American line. Making proper allowances for the difference in the length of the two routes, the Augusta Victoria having sailed from Cherbourg, the same rate of speed was maintained by both ships. Since that time high-speed long-distance runs of war vessels have been repeated, so that the impression has at last been wiped out that modern warships were simply boxes full of delicate and complex machinery scarcely fitted for the hard knocks which they were really intended to withstand. But among all the swift cruisers and battleships, the Variag's 23.7 knots give her to-day first place.

GERMAN EMPRESS AND HER CHARGER.

HER MAJESTY IS CHIEF OF A REGIMENT OF CUIRSSAIRES AND THE ABOVE PICTURE WAS DRAWN WHILE SHE WAS LEADING HER TROOPERS IN REVIEW BEFORE THE EMPEROR.

THE MOON METAL.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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X.—THE TOP OF THE GRAND TETON.

The climbing soon became difficult, until at length we were going up hand over hand, taking advantage of crevices and knobs which an inexperienced eye would have regarded as incapable of affording a grip for the fingers or a support for the toes. Presently we arrived at the foot of the stupendous precipice, which was absolutely insurmountable by any ordinary method of ascent. Parts of it overhung, and everywhere the face of the rock was too free from irregularities to afford a footing, except to a fly.

"Now, to borrow the expression of old Bunyan, we are hard put to it," I remarked. "If you will go to the left I will take the right and see if there is any chance of getting up."

"I don't believe we could find any place easier than this," Hall replied, "and so up we go where we are."

"Have you a pair of wings concealed about you?" I asked, laughing at his folly.

"Well, something nearly as good," he responded, unstrapping his knapsack. He produced a silken bag, which he unfolded on the rock.

"A balloon!" I exclaimed. "But how are you going to inflate it?"

For reply Hall showed me a receptacle which, he said, contained liquid hydrogen, and which was furnished with a device for retarding the volatilization of the liquid so that it could be carried with less loss.

"You remember I have a small laboratory in the abandoned mine," he explained, "where we used to manufacture liquid air for blasting. This balloon I made for our present purpose. It will just suffice to carry up our rope, and a small but practicably unbreakable grapple to the top of the precipice with the balloon, and when it has obtained a firm hold in the riven rock then we can ascend, sailor fashion. You see the rope has knots, and I know your muscles are as trustworthy in such work as my own."

There was a slight breeze from the eastward, and the current of air slanting up the face of the peak assisted the balloon in mounting with its burden and favored us by promptly swinging the little airship, with the grapple swaying beneath it, over the brow of the cliff into the atmospheric eddy above. As soon as we saw that the grapple was well over the edge we pulled upon the rope. The balloon instantly shot into view with the anchor dancing, but, under the influence of the wind, quickly returned to its former position behind the projecting brink. The gapple had failed to take hold.

"Try, try again," must be our motto now," muttered Hall.

We tried several times with the same result, although each time we slightly shifted our position. At last the grapple caught.

"Now, altogether!" cried my companion, and simultaneously we threw our weight upon the slender rope. The anchor apparently did not give an inch.

"Let me go first," said hall, pushing me aside, as I caught the first knot above my head. "It's my device, and it's only fair that I should have the first try."

In a minute he was many feet up the wall, climbing swiftly hand over hand, but occasionally stopping and twisting his leg around the rope, while he took breath.

"It's easier than I expected," he called down, when he had ascended about 100 feet. "Here and there the rock offers a little hold for the knees."

I watched him, breathless with anxiety, and, as he got higher, my imagination pictured the little gold grapple, invisible above the brow of the precipice, with perhaps a single thin prong wedged into a crevice, and slowly plowing its way toward the edge with each impulse of the climber, until but another pull was needed to set it flying! So vivid was my fancy that I tried to banish it by noticing that a certain knot in the rope remained just at the level of my eyes, where it had been from the start. Hall was now fully 300 feet above the ledge on which I stood, and rapidly nearing the top of the precipice. In a minute more he would be safe.

Suddenly he shouted, and, glancing up with a leap of the heart, I saw that he was falling. He kept his face to the rock, and came down feet foremost. It would be useless to attempt any description of my feelings; I would not go through that experience again for the price of a battleship. Yet it lasted less than a second. He had dropped not more than ten feet when the fall was arrested.

"All right!" he called cheerily. "No harm done! It was only a slip."

But what a slip! If the balloon had not carried the anchor several yards back from the edge it would have had no opportunity to catch another hold as it shot forward! And how could we know that the second hold would prove more secure than the first? Hall did not hesitate, however, for one instant. Up he went again. But, in fact, his best chance was in going up, for he was within four yards of the top when the mishap occurred. With a sigh of relief I saw him at last throw his arm over the verge and then wriggle his body upon the ledge. A few seconds later he was lying on his stomach, with his face over the ledge, looking down at me.

"Come on!" he shouted. "It's all right."

When I had pulled myself over the brink at his side I grasped his hand and pressed it without a word. We understood each other.

"It was pretty close to a miracle," he remarked at last. "Look at this."

The rock over which the grapple had slipped was deeply scored by the unyielding point of the metal, and exactly at the verge of the precipice the prong had wedged itself into a narrow crack, so firmly that we had to chip away the stone in order to release it. If it had slipped a single inch further before taking hold, it would have been all over with my friend.

Such experiences shake the strongest nerves, and we sat on the shelf we had attained for fully a quarter of an hour before we ventured to attack the next precipice which hung beetling directly above us. It was not as lofty as the one we had just ascended, but it impended to such a degree that we saw we should have to climb our rope while it swung free in the air!

Luckily we had little difficulty in getting a grip for the prongs, and we took every precaution to test the security of the anchorage, not only putting our combined weight repeatedly upon the rope, but flipping and jerking it with every effort to dislodge it, and finally I started up, insisting on my turn as leader.

The height I had to ascend did not exceed 200 feet, but that is a very great distance to climb on a swinging rope, without a wall within reach to assist by its friction and occasional friendly projections. In a little while my movements, together with the effect of the slight wind, had imparted a most distressing oscillation to the rope. This sometimes carried me with a nerve-shaking bang against a prominent point of the precipice, where I would swing out apparently beyond the brow of the cliff below, so that, as I involuntarily glanced downward, I seemed to be hanging in free space, while the steep mountain side, looking ten times steeper than it really was, resembled the vertical wall of an absolutely bottomless abyss, as if I were suspended over the edge of the world.

I avoided thinking of what the grapple might be about, and, in my haste to get through with the awful experience, I worked myself fairly out of breath, so that, when at last I reached the rounded brow of the cliff I had to stop and cling there for fully a minute before I could summon strength enough to lift myself over it.

When I was assured that the grapple was still securely fastened I signalled to Hall, and he soon stood at my side, exclaiming as he wiped the perspiration from his face:

"I think I'll try wings next time!"

But our difficulties had only begun. As we had forseen, it was a case of Alp above Alp, to the very limit of human strength and patience. However, it would have been impossible to go back. In order to descend the two precipices we had surmounted it would have been necessary to have our life-lines clinging to the rocks, and we had not rope enough to do that. If we could not reach the top we were lost.

Having refreshed ourselves with a bite to eat and a little stimulant we resumed the climb. After several hours of the most exhausting work I have ever performed we pulled our weary limbs upon the narrow ledge, but a few square yards in area, which constitutes the apex of the Grand Teton. A little below, on the opposite side of a steep-walled gap which divides the top of the mountain into two parts, we saw the singular enclosures of stones which the early white explorers found there, and which they ascribed to the Indians, although nobody has ever known who built it, or what purpose it served.

The view was, of course, superb, but while I was admiring it in all its wonderful extent and variety, Hall, who had immediately pulled out his binocular, was busy inspecting the Syx works, the top of whose great tufted smoke column was thousands of feet beneath our level. Jackson's lake, Jenny's lake, Leigh's lake and several lakelets glittered in the sunlight amid the pale grays and greens of Jackson's Hole, while many a bending reach of the Snake river shone amid the wastes of sagebrush and rock.

"There!" suddenly exclaimed Hall, "I thought I should find it."

"What!"

"Take a look through my glass at the roof of Syx's mill. Look just in the center."

"Why, it's open in the middle!" I cried as soon as I had put the glass to my eyes. "There's a big circular hole in the center of the roof."

"Look inside! Look inside!" repeated Hall impatiently.

"I see nothing there except something bright."

"Do you call it nothing because it is bright?"

"Well, yes," I replied, laughing. "What I mean is that I see nothing that I can make anything of except a shining object, and all I can make of that is that it is bright."

"You've been in the Syx works many times, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see the opening in the roof?"

"Never."

"Then Dr. Syx doesn't show his visitors everything that is to be seen."

"Evidently not, since, as we know, he concealed the double tunnel and the room under the furnace."

"Dr. Syx has concealed a bigger secret than that," Hall responded, "and the Grand Teton has helped me to a glimpse of it."

For several minutes my friend was absorbed in thought. Then he broke out:

"I tell you he's the most wonderful man in the world!"

"Who, Dr. Syx? Well, I've long thought that."

"Yes; but I mean in a different way from what you are thinking of. Do you remember my asking you once if you believed in alchemy?"

"I remember being greatly surprised by your question to that effect."

"Well, now," said Hall, rubbing his hands with a satisfied air, while his eyes glanced keen and bright with the reflection of some passing thought. "Max Syx is greater than any alchemist that ever lived. If those old fellows in the Dark Ages had accomplished everything they set out to do they would have been of no more consequence in comparison with our black-browed friend down yonder than—than my head is of consequence in comparison with the moon."

"I fear you flatter the man in the moon," was my laughing reply.

"No, I don't," returned Hall, "and some day you'll admit it."

"Well, what about that something that shines down there? You seem to see more in it than I can."

But my companion had fallen into a reverie and didn't hear my question. He was gazing abstractedly at the faint image of the waning moon, now nearing the distant mountain top over in Idaho. Presently his mind seemed to return to the old moquet, and he whirled about and glanced down at the Syx mill. The column of smoke was diminishing in volume, an indication that the engine was about to enjoy one of its periodical rests. The irregularity of these stoppages had always been a subject of remark among practical engineers. The hours of labor were exceedingly erratic, but the engine had never been known to work at night, except on one occasion, and then only for a few minutes, when it was suddenly stopped on account of a fire.

Just as Hall resumed his inspection two huge quarter spheres, which had been resting wide apart on the roof, moved toward one another until their arched sections met over the circular aperture which they covered like the dome of an observatory.

"I expected it," Hall remarked. "But come, it is midafternoon, and we shall need all of our time to get safely down before the light fades."

As I have already explained, it would not have been possible for us to return the way we came. We determined to descend the comparatively easy western slopes of the peak, and pass the night on that side of the mountain. Letting ourselves down with the rope into the hollow way that divides the summit of the Teton into two pinnacles, we had no difficulty in descending by the route followed by the previous climbers. The weather was fine, and, having found good shelter among the rocks, we passed the night in comfort. The next day we succeeded in swinging around upon the eastern flank of the Teton, below the more formidable cliffs, and, just at nightfall, we arrived at the station. As we passed the Syx mine the doctor himself confronted us. There was a very displeasing look on his dark countenance and his sneer was strongly marked.

"So you have been on top of the Teton," he said.

"Yes," replied Hall very blandly, "and if you have a taste for that sort of thing I should advise you to go up. The view is immense, as fine as the best in the Alps."

"Pretty ingenious plan, that balloon of yours," continued the doctor, still looking black.

"Thank you," Hall replied, more suavely than ever. "I've been planning that a long time. You probably don't know that mountaineering used to be my chief amusement."

The doctor turned away without pursuing the conversation.

"I could kick myself," Hall muttered as soon as Dr. Syx was out of earshot. "If my absurd wish to outdo others had not blinded me, I should have known that he would see us going up this side of the peak, particularly with the balloon to give us away. However, what's done can't be undone. He may not really suspect the truth, and if he does he can't help himself, even though he is the richest man in the world."

XI.—STRANGE FATE OF A KITE

"Are you ready for another tramp?" was Andrew Hall's greeting, when we met early on the morning following our return from the peak.

"Certainly I am. What is your program for to-day?"

"I wish to test the flying qualities of a kite which I have constructed since our return last night."

"You don't allow the calls of sleep to interfere very much with your activity."

"I haven't much time for sleep just now," replied Hall, without smiling. "The kite test will carry us up the flanks of the Teton, but I'm not going to try for the top this time. If you will come along I'll ask you to help me by carrying and operating a light theodolite. I shall carry another myself. I am desirous of getting the elevation that the kite attains and certain other data that will be of use to me. We will make a detour toward the south, for I don't want old Syx's suspicion's to be prodded any more."

"What interest can he have in your kite-flying?"

"The same interest that a burglar has in the rap of a policeman's night stick."

"Then, your experiment to-day has some connection with the solution of the great mystery?"

"My dear fellow," said Hall, laying his hand on my shoulder, "until I see the end of that mystery I shall think of nothing else."

In a few hours we were clambering over the broken rocks of the southeastern flank of the Teton at an elevation of about three thousand feet above the level of Jackson's Hole. Finally Hall paused and began to put his kite together. It was a small box-shaped affair, very light in construction, with paper sides.

"In order to diminish the chances of Dr. Syx noticing what we are about," he said, as he worked away, "I have covered the kite with sky-blue paper. This, together with distance, will probably insure us against his notice."

In a few minutes the kite was ready. Having ascertained the direction of the wind with much attention, he stationed me with my theodolite on a commanding rock, and sought another post for himself at a distance of 200 yards, which he carefully measured with a gold tape. My instructions were to keep the telescope on the kite as soon as it had attained a considerable height, and to note the angle of elevation and the horizontal angle with the base line joining our points of observation.

"Be particularly careful," was Hall's injunction, "and if anything happens to the kite by all means note the angles at that instant."

As soon as we had reached our stations Hall began to pay out the string, and the kite rose very swiftly. As it sped away into the blue it was soon practically invisible to the naked eye, although the telescope of the theodolite enabled me to follow it with ease.

Glancing across now and then at my companion, I noticed that he was having considerable difficulty in, at the same time, managing the kite and manipulating his theodolite. But as the kite continued to rise, and steadied in position, his task became easier until, at length, he ceased to remove his eye from the telescope while holding the string with outstretched hand.

"Don't lose sight of it now for an instant!" he shouted.

For at least half an hour he continued to manipulate the string, sending the kite now high toward the zenith with a sudden pull, and then letting it drift off. It seemed at last to become almost a fixed point. Very slowly the angles changed, when, suddenly, there was a flash, and to my amazement I saw the paper of the kite shrivel and disappear in a momentary flame, and then the bare sticks came tumbling out of the sky.

"Did you get the angles?" yelled Hall excitedly.

"Yes, the telescope is yet pointed on the spot where the kite disappeared."

"Read them off," he called, "and then get your angle with the Syx works."

"All right," I replied, doing as he had requested, and noticing at the same time that he was in the act of putting his watch in his pocket. "Is there anything else?" I asked.

"No, that will do, thank you."

Hall came running over, his face beaming, and with the air of a man who has just hooked a particularly cunning old trout.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "this has been a great success! I could almost dispense with the calculation, but it is best to be sure."

"What are you about, anyhow?" I
asked, "and what was it
to the kite?"
"Don't interrupt me
was the only reply I received.
Thereupon my friend
rock, pulled out a pad
angles which I had read
ite, and fell to figuring
haste. In the course
sulted a pocket almanac
at the sky, muttered
finally leaped to his
pressed "Hurrah!" If I had
him so well I should
he had gone daft.
"Will you kindly tell me
"how you managed to
Hall laughed heartily. "You
it was a trick, did you
it was no trick, but a very beautiful demonstration. You surely haven't forgotten the scarlet tanager that gave you such a surprise the day before yesterday."

"Do you mean," I exclaimed at the suggestion, "that the fate of the bird had any connection with the accident to your kite?"

"Accident isn't precisely the right word," replied Hall. "The two things are as intimately related as cause
ers. If you should care to hunt up the kite sticks, you would find
too, are now artemisia

"This is getting too deep for me," was all that I could say.

"I am not absolutely confident that I have touched bottom yet," said Hall, "but I'm going to make the attempt, and if I don't bring up treasures greater than Vanderdecken found at the bottom of the sea, then Dr. Syx is even a more wonderful human mystery than I have thought him to be."

"What do you propose to do next?"

"To shake the dust of the Grand Teton from my shoes and go to San Francisco, where I have an extensive laboratory."

"So you are going to try a little alchemy yourself, are you?"

"Perhaps; who knows? At any rate, my good friend, I am forever indebted to you for your assistance, and even more for your discretion, and if I succeed you shall be the first person in the world to hear the news."

[To be Continued.]

DAVIS' TRIBUTE TO A DEAD SOLDIER

It was not alone a desire to make himself popular among the soldiers that led Richard Harding Davis to espouse their cause during the late war with Spain. He has a kindly heart, as many privates in the ranks can testify. It is related that in May, 1898, when the Massachusetts volunteers were being drilled in Lakeland, Fla., Mr. Davis went up there from Tampa several times and on one visit found the men in sorrow. They had had their first death, a young man named Weslie A. Brass, from the western part of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis at once had the changed attitude of a man who had suffered a severe loss. He went around among the men very quietly, and when he rounded up at the bungalow where the newspaper men were stopping, he was anxious,

DAVIS TESTIFIES HIS REGARD FOR A DEAD VOLUNTEER.

above all, to pay some mark of respect to the memory of this poor young soldier.

All through the night he must have had it on his mind, for very early on the following morning, a broiling, dry, hot day, which set the sun on the wrong side of one, he had determined that he was going to give some sort of a tribute.

He wanted flowers. Through a broiling sun he tramped. From place to place he went, but not a flower was to be found. For two hours he kept up his search, but money could not buy a blossom. He was told, however, that out in the country at a lake side, he might find some.

Along the single main street of Lakeland the petty shopkeepers were dozing through their noon hours; no one was abroad who did not positively have to be; but out into the broiling heat Mr. Davis started away on horseback for a sixteen-mile trip. He found the flowers, brought them back, protecting them as carefully as possible from the heat of the sun, and then, when he had arrived, he made a simple cross of laths and tied them on.

He still needed some crape. A flag was not to be had. From store to store he tramped waking up the shopkeepers till he got some red, white and blue ribbon, and that night his tribute, a rude-shaped, flowered-covered cross, with the ribbons, lay upon the casket in the clapboarded church.

He remained in town for the burial, and when another service was held a week later, in the boy's own home, Mr. Davis's tribute, "To a Good Soldier," lay, faded and battered, upon the coffin, and later was placed on the grave.

BIRTHPLACE OF CLARA BARTON.

Here is a sketch of the house at Oxford, Mass., where Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, was born. Miss Barton is now at Galveston, actively engaged in the humanitarian work to which she has dedicated her life.

REAU.

me and addres ery question. 2.— a time. 3.—Don't sons or firms, nor nything, for such e advertising. 4.— reliability of any e reserve the right stion whose answer eral interest; and will atical problems, ques- concerning prices of vers by mail.

t.

m me when Mark Hanna the United States Senate. I was elected in 1898 for both the long terms. The Minne- ne says that he was appoint- ary, 1898, for the short term, l for the whole term, March. S. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Hanna was appointed to the tates Senate by Governor Bush- arch 5, 1897, the Ohio legislature ng in session. In January, 1898, the legislature convened, he was l for the remainder of Sherman's ending March 4, 1899, and also for succeeding full term, which will end ch 4, 1905.

e Gold Reserve.

"Has the government gold enough to re- deem all of the paper money and silver coin in circulation?"—H. S., Horam, W. Va.

No. It was never intended to have, of course. It is not needed. It is impossible to gather up all the Treasury notes in the United States and present them at once for payment. Suppose $100,000,000 could be collected and presented for redemption. Gold would be paid for them. Then, under the new financial law, these notes would be held in the Treasury until gold was paid for them. The need of more currency would compel this to be done, for paper is far more convenient than coin.

Our Exports.

"Please state the amount of our foreign exports and what they are? A Democratic friend insists the bulk of the exports are beer, or malt products."—H. A. D., Creswell, Ind.

The Treasury official report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, of this year, shows a total of $1,203,931,222. Here are the larger items of our exports:

	Value.
Breadstuffs	$273,999,699
Cotton and manufactures of	233,131,688
Meat and dairy products	175,508,608
Iron and steel manufactures	93,716,031
Mineral oils (petroleum, etc.)	41,489,526
Live stock	37,880,916
Copper, and manufactures of	36,424,104
Tobacco, all forms	30,646,216
Leather, and manufactures of	23,466,985
Oil cake and meal	14,531,142
Cottonseed and linseed oil	13,809,335
Coal	13,661,028
Agricultural implements	12,432,197
Chemicals	10,995,289
Naval stores	9,282,955
Fruits and nuts	7,897,495
Fertilizers	6,964,365
Paraffin	6,804,684
Bicycles	5,753,880
Paper	5,477,884
Fish	5,169,811
Seeds	5,079,396
Scientific instruments	4,399,180
Vehicles and cars	4,106,284

The above list embraces classes of articles the total exports of which were over four million dollars for the year. The remainder of the list would fill a column, and we have not room for it.

The total of our exports for last year was one and a half times what it was in 1896.

Porto Rico.

"How is Porto Rico governed at present? What has been done toward the establishment of a system of government in the Philippine islands? How are the Hawaiian islands governed? What islands have come into the possession of the United States since the close of the Spanish war?"—B. G. C., Galatea, O.

Porto Rico is governed under the law of May 1, 1900, which established a full system of civil government for the island. You will find it full on pages 358 to 364 of the Republican Text-book for 1900, which no doubt you can obtain from your county committee. As to the Philippines, the commission is establishing local civil governments in the towns and other divisions as rapidly as can be done. You will find the commissioners' plans on pages 336 and 357 of the Text-book, and the report of the first commission as to conditions there, on pages 352 to 357. Hawaii was made a territory, the same as are Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, and is governed in the same way. The bill, which became a law in April last, provides that Hawaii shall be represented in congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the house of representatives with a right of debate but not a vote. There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island and the territory of Hawaii is specifically made a "customs district of the United States," with ports of entry at Hololulu, Hilo, Mahukole and Kahulai. We have had no accessions of territory since those which came to us from Spain—unless the rectification of the boundary of the Philippines, as laid down in the treaty, which was made some three months since, may be considered to have added the few little islands in dispute to our area.

Philadelphia Convention.

"How many national delegates were at Philadelphia this year to nominate McKinley?"—W. L. M., Moundsville, W. Va.

The rule of the Republican party is, that every state shall send twice as many delegates to a national convention as it has senators and representatives in congress; and that each territory, and the District of Columbia, shall be allowed two delegates. There are 357 representatives and 90 senators in congress—447 in all. Twice that is 894. There were two delegates each for the District of Columbia, and from Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian territories—14 in all. This added to the 894 made 908 votes in the Philadelphia convention.

Coining Silver Now.

"Will you oblige me by explaining how it is that silver is being coined at 16 to 1? When and why was such coinage begun?" —G. F., Galesville, Wis.

The Sherman silver law provided that the government should buy silver bullion, and pay for it in treasury notes. The bullion was to be held in the treasury, and only coined to redeem the notes issued to pay for it. This law was repealed, and the only silver dollars now coined are from this bullion.

Bryan on Pensions.

Several readers have sent us the following, which is being published all over the West, with requests that it be published:

"Mr. Bryan's utterances about the soldiers of the civil war are worth repeating. Mr. Bryan, as editor of the Omaha World-Herald, passed this November 18, 1892:

"'The next session of Congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of $36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for next year must be not less than $150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that Congress must make aggregate not less than $186,000,000. This tremendous sum would in itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honest debt, but a large proportion is not a debt because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such remarkable longevity.'

"Isn't it about time that Mr. Bryan was attacking the Spanish war pensioners?"

Saloon Taxes.

"A lecturer on temperance said that all of the saloonkeepers in the United States that ever received a license received them from the United States government. Is he right?"—O. H., Washington, Kan.

Certainly not. No license is granted to liquor dealers by the United States government. It imposes an annual internal revenue tax upon them, the same as it does on manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco and cigars. Any licenses granted must be granted by state governments, not by the national one. The decision of the Supreme Court in the California cases ten or more years ago declared the liquor traffic is solely in the control of the states. They may prohibit, license, or tax. All the United States does is to tax the manufacture or traffic wherever it is permitted.

Presidential Election Date.

"Does the Presidential election always come on the fourth day of November, and does Leap Year affect it?"—H. R., Wasco, Ore.

As the election this year comes on November 6, your question is answered—that the Presidential election does not always come on November 4. The law of 1876 provides that this election shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Hence it can not come earlier than November 2, nor later than November 9.

No Alliance.

"I have read in different newspapers that this government under McKinley has formed a secret alliance with England. I wish to know if it is true. If not, you will do McKinley a favor to prove it."—L. H., Rochelle, Tex.

Had you read The Blade attentively you would have noted the explicit official declaration of Secretary of State Hay that no such alliance exists or is contemplated. That settles the matter with any intelligent American. The story is simply a fake, intended for political effect, to help that miserable demagogue, Bryan.

Your last sentence is a strange one. When a man is charged with any wrongdoing those who make the charge must prove it. No man is required to prove that the charge is not true. The Republicans do not have to prove this Democratic charge to be false. The men who make it must prove it true. Don't forget this primary fact in fair dealing.

Richard Croker.

"In what year did Richard Croker, of New York, commit murder, and why was he not hanged? Please tell as much about the circumstances of the killing as space will allow."—S. E. L., Rose, N. Y.

We do not know the facts in the case. Croker was a "tough" in his earlier years. The statement has been printed in the New York papers often that in a brawl he killed another tough, but that he had a political "pull" strong enough to have the indictment nollied.

Hamilton's Resolutions.

"A Democratic campaigner made the assertion here that Mr. Henderson, speaker of the House of Representatives, said, in a recent speech, that the United States will sooner or later adopt the resolutions offered by Alexander Hamilton in the constitutional convention of 1787. What were those resolutions? And did Hamilton bolt that convention? Did Mr. Henderson make the above assertion?"—G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.

First, we have not the smallest idea that Speaker Henderson ever said such a thing, and we think you will agree when we give very briefly the story of Hamilton's resolutions. When the Revolution was over, all felt that a permanent national government under the old Articles of Confederation was hopeless. A new constitution must be framed. But the colonies were jealous of one another, and none were willing to make the concessions needed to establish a firm national government. The colonies were bankrupt, each enforced a tariff against trade from the other colonies, and prosperity was destroyed.

At last Virginia, in 1786, proposed a convention to make common commercial regulations. Only five states responded to the call. Hamilton was one of the New York delegates, and he framed an address which was adopted setting forth the evil condition of public affairs, and calling for a new convention, to meet in Philadelphia, in 1787.

Hamilton had been laboring for a permanent union of the colonies ever since the Revolution. He saw the imminent danger of the colonies setting up each an independent government, and thus, in place of one nation, we would have had thirteen jealous, narrow, little countries, warring with each other, and exhausting their energies. When the constitutional convention at Philadelphia met, Hamilton was one of the delegates. The convention began its debates in a feeble and halting way. The men from each colony were jealous of all the others, afraid to concede anything or to ask anything.

Hamilton resolved on a bold stroke. He introduced a series of resolutions, and made a five-hour speech advocating them. They proposed a plan of government by which the President and Senators were to be appointed for life, and the governors of states were to be appointed by the President.

This brought the convention to life. He and his plan of government were roundly abused. The scheme had no chance of adoption. Hamilton knew it. He did not believe in it himself. What he wanted was to make the delegates from all the colonies come together and work together to oppose his scheme. Once they got together, he knew success in the framing of a sound government would follow.

To further this end, he withdrew from the convention, after his speech, and did not return to it only to take part in the closing debates. From then he did his greatest work in persuading the states to ratify the constitution, and he did more than any other man to secure its adoption.

The blind partisans of that day never saw that Hamilton had hoodwinked them; and to-day, it seems, there are men so ignorant of our history as to actually believe Hamilton was in favor of the scheme by which he made the colonies work together in the convention.

Anti-Trust Amendment.

"Please publish the names of the two Democratic senators who voted with the Republicans in favor of the anti-trust amendment."—C. S., Hart, Mich.

The resolution on the amendment was introduced in the house, not the senate. Hence there was no vote in the senate on it. If you will turn to last week's Blade—Oct. 25—fourth page, fourth column, you will find an article headed, "The Facts As to Trusts." In that you will find the vote in the house, with the names of the five Democratic representatives who voted for the bill.

There is no way of getting the total for the United States of the increase in manufacturing establishments since 1896. At a convention of state factory inspectors, held at Indianapolis a few weeks ago, the Illinois inspector said his state had 40 per cent more men steadily employed than in 1896. The ratio is about the same in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and New England, the great industrial states.

Coinage Act of 1873.

"What party was in power in the house and senate at the time of the so-called 'crime of '73?' Was this the cause of the then hard times?"—O. S. V., Dayton, O.

The coinage act of 1873 was before three congresses, was passed by first one house and then the other, but not by both in the same congress, until 1873. All these congresses had Republican majorities, but this bill was never made a partisan measure. Various of its provisions, relating to the management of the mints, etc., were debated vehemently, but there never was any opposition to the dropping of the silver dollar from the list of coins. There never was a roll-call on the bill, from first to last. It was supported by men of all parties. It was not until silver bullion fell so that a silver dollar was not worth a dollar that the silver mine owners and demagogues of the Bryan stripe began to raise a howl, and fill the ears of the people with incredible lies on the subject. It had nothing whatever to do with the hard times. They were due to the depreciated greenback currency.

Who Said It?

J. M. M., Key Station, Tenn., thus replies to a recent inquiry in this column:

"In answer to query concerning a speech at Memphis, Tenn., in which it was said:

"'I am told that the salary of the salary of the President is too great. I say no. I would like to see Grover Cleveland given $100,000 per year and crowned emperor for life.'

"I must say it was William Jennings Bryan that uttered the above at a big Democratic gathering."

The following, however, from a ministerial friend in Sizemore, Ala., gives a different version—which we are inclined to accept:

"You requested your leaders to answer

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning *bad cook*, has come rather to signify *bad stomach*; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not *live to eat*; they sometimes wonder if they should *eat to live.*

Mrs. S. H. Wallis, Hillsboro, Ohio, who was greatly troubled with it for years, could not eat anything without much suffering; and Peter R. Gaare, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.

Like thousands of others, they were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

Grand Old Men

Some m... seem to defy old age. They walk erect. Their eyes are bright. Their laugh is hearty. They are men of to-day—not men of yesterday. They are also men who have kept themselves in good physical condition in the past. As we grow older waste matter accumulates in the system. The body cannot throw it off without assistance. So, little by little the machinery of the body is clogged, vitality is lowered, and enjoyment of life ceases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cannot make old men young, but it does make them strong and healthy. By removing the waste accumulations, by increasing the blood supply, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and thus increasing the assimilative and nutritive powers, "Golden Medical Discovery" makes grand old men.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets.' I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets greatly benefit old men by keeping the bowels in activity.

J. W. W., of Elizabethtown, Tenn., in regard to a speech made in regard to imperialism of Grover Cleveland. It was made by a commercial man from Memphis, Tenn., at a meeting of mercantile men in Atlanta. I do not recollect his name, but I can give the exact language:

"'Grover Cleveland, President of United States, gets but $50,000 a year. He ought to have $100,000, and be elected for life.'

"I saw this in a Populist paper in 1894."

The Blade never heard of the circumstance before the query came, and these are the only replies so far.

Missionaries in China.

"Please inform me if there are any stipulations in the treaty between the United States and China for the protection of our missionaries in person and property. If so, would it be morally right for the different churches to demand indemnity for life and property, the loss of which was brought about by the recent rebellion or riots in that empire?"—Patron, Brough's Mill, Va.

There are no stipulations which apply to missionaries alone. They have the same right by treaty as other Americans—no more, no less. As to what the churches should do, it is our opinion they should go slow, and make no formal demand on our government until affairs have shaped themselves for peace. This government will demand indemnity for all American citizens and American property—be sure of that.

The Army Canteen.

We have answered a large number of queries as to the army canteen in a long article on the fourth page of this issue, to which we invite the attention of all readers.

Siege of Troy.

"Please tell of the siege of Troy, and whether the place named Troy ever existed."—W. H. R., Villisca, Iowa.

The researches of Dr. Schliemann, back in the '70's, proved that there really was a Troy; and he found its site, after it had been lost for two thousand years at least. The legendary story of Troy is this: Helen was a most beautiful woman. Many of the kings of the petty Grecian tribes were suitors for her hand. She chose Menelaus, king of Sparta. Then the Greek kings or chiefs formed an agreement that they would unite to defend her against any one who tried to take her from Menelaus. Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, visiting Sparta, induced Helen to fly with him to Troy. The Greeks, according to agreement, united to avenge Menelaus. They besieged Troy ten years, finally taking it by the stratagem of the wooden horse. Troy was utterly destroyed, and Helen restored to Menelaus.

Value of Protection.

"If the United States is able to compete with foreign manufacturers, why could we not be put on a free trade basis without striking at labor?"—J. L. S., Tiffin, Ohio.

Your question shows that you do not realize the fact that one-half the national revenue, to meet the expenses of the United States government, is raised by means of the tariff. Years of experience have proved that revenue raised by means of a tariff is the least burdensome to the people. How would you propose to raise the needed revenue, if free trade were adopted? Would you do as Frank Hurd urged—put a duty on tea, coffee, and other things we do not produce, and thus compel the people who use them to meet the tax out of their own pockets?

Miscellaneous.

J. J. H., Abingdon, Ill.: It is pronounced Rose-velt.

C. T., Rockvale, Tenn.: We never saw the poem.

N. R., Ontario, O.: We don't know, we are sorry to say.

meaning. Tell us where you found it, and we may get track of it.

F. G. M., Halltown, O.: We never saw the word before, and hence don't know its

Subscriber, Naples, N. Y.: We know nothing of the tenets of that bigoted sect of crazy religionists.

H. R. K., Kenogo, Miss.: We have not a list of the candidates for electors in your state. Apply to the chairman of your county committee.

J. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: No one knows anything of the location of the Garden of Eden, nor are the rivers you mention known at this time.

C. L. C., St. Johns, Mich.: As soon as the total population of the United States at the present census is made public, you will find it printed in The Blade.

H. G., Hicks, N. Y.: We think the young man, if 21, can get his final naturalization papers on application. Have him go at once to the proper court.

R. B. A., Helton, Mich.: The American silver dollar does not circulate in England, any more than the British sovereign, crown, half-crown and shilling circulate here.

E. R., Kokomo, Ind.: The price of gold in assay bars—that is, of standard fineness—is the same the world over, in all civilized countries, and your Populist friend don't know what he is talking about.

J. D., Lacota, Mich.: As the law stands at present, none but government bonds can be deposited as security for national bank circulation. But Congress can at any time it sees fit, amend this by allowing other bonds to be used.

W. J. R., Seneca Falls, N. Y.: When Dewey fought the battle of Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, Aguinaldo was at Hong Kong, 600 miles away. Aguinaldo was never on board the Olympia. Nearly a month after the battle he came to Manila on the collier Nanshan.

C. S., Stephenson, Mich.: We do not know the reason. In fact, we never knew that such was the case. Probably the reason is the same as actuated the Welsh tin-plate makers, in 1891 and 1892, when tin-plate mills were building in the United States. They sold tin here cheaper then than they sold it at home.

C. B. A., Batavia, N. Y.: The history of trust legislation has been given in full in the editorial columns of The Blade, and fully disproves the assertions of the Democrats. We know the name of but one president of the trusts about which you inquire. The President of the Sugar Trust is Henry O. Havemeyer, who has been a Democrat all his life.

Deserve Them.

"The Chinese believe in eight purgatories."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it; but they deserve sixteen."—Exchange.

CHIEF WILKIE AFTER THE COUNTERFEITERS

Thousands of people in Chicago know John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service division of the treasury department. He, like his father before him, Franc B. Wilkie, was long connected with the local newspapers and achieved an enviable distinction as a writer. He was selected by Secretary Gage for his present position in February, 1898, and organized a special force of men to ferret out Spanish spies during the Spanish-American war and to arrest them or drive them from the country.

The principal work of his department is the suppression of counterfeiters, the arrest of counterfeiters and the gathering of sufficient evidence to secure their punishment. No class of criminals is so splendidly equipped for crime, because counterfeiters are almost always men of fine education, cunning and keen and bold, and with fingers and technical skill to match their brains. They often plan for months and years, and their plans are widespread in their ramifications, yet the secret service men watch for them and pursue them with a skill and boldness more than equal to their own.

"Counterfeiters never yet secured the wealth of which they dream," said Mr. Wilkie, a few days ago, "but detection and conviction inevitably come instead."

SECRET SERVICE AGENT AT WORK ON COUNTERFEITS.

The detection of counterfeiting has become more difficult than it used to be.

"In years gone by," said Mr. Wilkie, "the counterfeiter depended solely on the keenness of his eye and the certainty of his stroke to reproduce a beautiful and complicated design, and, try as he might to eliminate his own characteristics, there was nearly always something that enabled the government experts to detect the counterfeiting. The men capable of producing a dangerous imitation might have been counted on one's fingers.

"In recent years, however, the camera has been used to do work that in itself could not betray the maker. The finest examples of this class of counterfeits with which the government has to deal were the $10, $20, $50 and $100 bills engraved in connection with the gigantic conspiracy recently exposed in eastern Pennsylvania. More money and brains were enlisted in this scheme than in any similar crime in the history of the treasury department but the promoters and engravers were arrested and punished and the plates, paper, tools and presses were captured."

—If your stomach is weak, it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

BRITISH PRELATE NEVER AT A LOSS FOR A REMARK

Dr. Boyd Carpenter, lord bishop of Ripon, England, was noted for his wit, which cropped out on every conceivable occasion. Much has been made of his pun at the close of the inaugural address of the president of the British association—"I had hitherto believed that life was vanity, but Sir William has told us that it's all a cell." But he has perpetrated another joke since then which has not yet got into print. Speaking to a gathering of Freemasons at Ripon the other Wednesday afternoon he said that having taken no degree in Masonry himself he had tried and tried to think what could have induced his audience to invite him to be present. But the solution had dawned on him at last. They had realized that no good mason could get on without a Carpenter!

BISHOP CARPENTER READY AT REPARTEE.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FUN FROM TID-BITS.

Visitor—I hear that your next-door neighbors have got a new American organ. Do you know how many stops it has?

Host—About three a day, and those are only for meals.

Miss Million (of uncertain age)—The only thing that worries me is the wedding tour. It will be perfectly horrible to have people know—

Miss Rosebud (vivaciously)—Oh, don't worry. They'll think you're his mother.

Twynn—I hear that the weather man has been taken to the hospital.

Triplett—That is true. The shock was to great for him.

What shock?

One of his forecasts came true.

He (enthusiastically)—I love everything that is grand, beautiful, poetic and lovely. I love the peerless, the serene and the perfect in life.

She—How you must love me, darling. Why did you not propose before?

Politician—My boy, the door to every successful business is labelled "Push."

Thoughtful Youth—Isn't your business a successful one, sir?

Politician—Well, yes, I flatter myself that it is very sucessful. Why do you ask that?

Thoughtful Youth—Because, sir, I see your door is labelled "Pull."

STARK TREES PAY BEST by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We CASH WEEKLY & want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Dansville, N.Y.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

BOY WHO SHOWED GRIT AND COURAGE

Some time since Secretary of War Root commissioned a man to go to the Philippines and make some confidential observations. He made the investigations, returned to this country, prepared and submitted his reports. These reports so pleased the secretary that he wrote a personal letter of congratulation to the confidential agent. The man who made these reports was M. J. Dowling, of Minnesota. So far there is nothing remarkable about this story, but there is about Dowling. He has neither hands nor feet.

Some twenty-five years ago Dowling was a boy, and was caught in one of the great blizzards which occasionally sweep over the northwestern country. He was badly frozen and though he battled bravely to save himself, both feet and hands were frozen and had to be amputated. This was pretty hard for a boy, but he was full of true grit. As soon as the stumps healed he determined to go to Milwaukee to secure artificial limbs. The only way he could travel was by being laid upon the seat of a car, where he did not move during the entire journey. The conductor punched the ticket which was tied to him, thinking what hard luck the boy was in. Then he forgot the boy and the train journeyed on for miles and miles, stopped at a station for dinner, and again went on. Late in the afternoon the conductor felt full of remorse because he had given no further thought to the boy without hands or legs. He went back to him. "Do you want anything to eat?" he asked. "Yes," said the boy. "Why didn't you ask someone to get you something?" "I have been longer than this without eating and I won't trouble anybody with my misfortune," he replied. But the conductor got him something, and also saw him taken care of to the end of his run.

MINNESOTA LAD WHO MADE A RECORD DESPITE HIS CRIPPLED CONDITION.

The same self-reliance has sustained Dowling throughout his life. He got his artificial limbs, educated himself, taught school, ran a newspaper, became a politician of prominence and has been secretary of the National League of Republican clubs. He gets along without cane or crutches, writes with his artificial hand, makes no complaint on the score of being crippled and asks no favor because he is short the average allotment of hands and feet. "Mike" Dowling is on this account one of the most interesting men in this country.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists.

A Brutal Philosopher.

"Did you know," said the studious citizen, "that the Chinese have a way of hiring innocent people to be substitutes in cases where men are condemned to death?"

"Yes," answered the man whose race antipathies sometimes reach the point of brutality.

"Isn't it horrible?"

"It doesn't strike me so. Of course it's a bad idea to let a guilty man escape, but those people over there know as well as I do that you are not liable to go very far wrong in doing up a Chink on general principles."—Washington Star.

Her Dressmaker.

Mrs. Froufrou—Does Miss Tatting have an establishment or does she come to the houses of her patrons?

Mrs. Blasfolds—Oh, she always comes to the house.

Mrs. Froufrou—And is she a good dressmaker?

Mrs. Blasfolds—No, she isn't, to tell the truth; but then she is such good company! She always knows everything that is going on, and she has such an interesting way of telling it. Oh, you'll never be sorry if you engage her. Your dresses won't be just what they should be, but you'll know more than you ever did before.—Boston Transcript.

Not Liable.

A Democratic farmer in Southern Missouri received some garden seeds from the government in an official envelope, on the outside of which was printed the usual warning: "Penalty for private use, $300." He immediately sent them back, with a letter to the effect that he had not used one of them, and was not subject to any fine.—Kansas City Journal.

Disappointments.

"Life," said the moralist, "is filled with disappointments."

"That's right," said the short-haired young man; "it seems to me that every time you get a dollar you've got to disappoint somebody else who was after the same piece of coin."—Washington Star.

An Important Difference.

"The difference between the cow and the milkman," said the gentleman with a rare memory for jests, "is that the cow gives pure milk."

"There is another difference," retorted the milkman. "The cow doesn't give credit."—Indianapolis Press.

THE FARMSTEAD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cure for Pink Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing a question asked in your paper how to care for stock with pink eye, will say I have a fine 2-year-old that had a bad case. My treatment, I think, is as good as could be. I gave him feed regularly, such as wild hay and oats, but fed sparingly. Every other evening I gave one gallon of hot bran mash, with a little salt, as hot as he could stand, and kept him out of cold draughts. He was sick about three weeks, and now is as well as ever. He also gained in flesh. If there is anything better, I wish to know it.—C. E. T., Dorchester, Neb.

The following cure for pink eye is also sent the Farmstead:

Editor Farmstead:—For pink eye in cattle, put one dram sulphate of zinc in one pint of pure soft water. Place the lower edge of the hand firmly below the eye; pour the solution between hand and eye, so as to bathe the latter. Do this once or twice a day for two days. At the same time, give one-half ounce of saltpetre twice a week for two weeks.—W. H., Coggon, Iowa.

Condition Powders.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give a recipe for condition powders that will cause horses and cows to pick up and have a good appetite. I have stock that are not doing just right. I have tried different kinds of so called powders but they have not given just the satisfaction I thought they should.—N. P., Nevada, Mo.

We submit the question to Farmstead readers, hoping they can send one or more approved recipes.

Second Crop Sorghum.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in your paper a statement in regard to sorghum suckers. We would rather have the second crop than the first, as it is much finer, and appears to make better feed. I have never known it to hurt any kind of stock here.—G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.

A Query.

Editor Farmstead:—How may one tell what height a three-year-old colt will reach at maturity, other things being equal?—C. E. T., Dorchester, Neb.

Who has the experience to give an answer to the Farmstead for publication?

Recipe for Colic.

D. W. S., Mich., has the thanks of the Farmstead for the following recipe, of which he says: For colic it never fails, and not very often does the second dose have to be given either: Laudanum, 2 ozs.; spirits of niter, 1½ oz.; oil of cloves, ½ oz.; sulphuric ether, 2 ozs.; fluid extract of nux vomica, 2 ozs.

Dose, 40 drops in one pint of warm water. Never give more than two doses without giving physic of some kind.

ABOUT COW-PEAS.

The Experience of One Grower Who Tested Them.

Hon. Edward Taylor, of Wyandotte county, Kansas, gives his experience with cow-peas, concerning which information was asked in The Farmstead:

All the agricultural writers were singing the praises of the cow-pea, and last summer (1899), I gave the peas a trial. I had 125 acres of potatoes that I expected to dig, and did dig, in July. If that field had been undisturbed for a few weeks after digging, it would have been covered with weeds and grasses. The prospect of finding, via the pea-vine route, a three-fold attraction—immunity from weeds, an increase of fertility, and good cow feed for the cutting—grew upon me until I procured seed for the entire tract.

I planted the first section, about ten acres, the 5th of July, with a two-horse corn planter, for want of a better implement, straddling the rows in such wise as to make the pea rows just twice as thick as corn rows would be; or, to be exact, 22 inches apart. The peas came up quickly, were well harrowed when about four inches high, had no other cultivation, grew rapidly, but kept company with a good many weeds. We pushed the potato digging and neglected the pea planting, so that when we were done digging two-thirds of the field was yet to sow, the ground hard and dry. About half was broadcasted, the other half planted with the corn-planter. It was August 10 before we finished. On the broadcast sowing fully one and one-half bushels of seed to the acre was used; on the portion put in with the planter, about half a bushel per acre, and on that portion also was the best yield. The seed in the first instance cost $1.50 per bushel, $2.25 per acre; in the second 75 cents. About five acres of the portion put in with the planter did not have the rows doubled, thus giving an opportunity for cultivation. It was gone over twice with a wheel cultivator, and the resulting crop, so much stronger and ranker than any of the rest, convinced me that on rich ground, the peas should be sown in rows wide enough apart to admit of thorough cultivation; "rows of about 30 inches" is the memorandum in my notebook. The saving in seed over broadcast sowing will much more than pay for the cultivation, while the yield, judging from one year's operations, will be considerably increased.

The peas were on both sides of the farm road, and I frequently drove down through them, as the summer wore on, to see them grow. One of my Tennessee neighbors was with me one day, and remarked, "You will be surprised to see how loose the soil will be here next summer."

The first week in September, I cut a few loads of peas and ran them through the cutter to "seal" the ensilage, which we had just finished putting up. It served the purpose the best of anything I ever used. One bin of the silo was opened the last of October, in which there was no loss. One bin, opened February 23, shows some mould on top, but less than I was prepared for, from previous experience. The cows were now (September 6) getting a full feed of corn ensilage, but they took hold of a trial load of green pea-vines so greedily that from this time on until frost—that "untimely frost," the 1st of October—they had all they would eat. Their relish for it is evidenced by the fact that they preferred it to the ensilage. In a few days the output of milk went up from 60 gallons per day to 70 gallons. We fed the peas green, dried and half dried. The cows seemed indifferent to the preparation, so long as the supply was ample. Not only was there the increase of milk noticed, but the access of thrift in the animals themselves was most apparent.

After the frost the leaves fell and the stalks withered up. No longer worth bothering with to feed cows, they were turned under to feed potatoes.

I had two varieties, the Whippoorwill and the Clay. The first named is the earlier variety; it makes less vines and more peas than the latter. There were more or less peas on most of the vines we fed. Nothing was weighed, but I guess the yield to have been around three tons of dry vines and peas per acre. My conclusions are:

First, the Whippoorwill pea, planted in rows 30 inches apart and well cultivated, will make fine feed in 60 days and ripen a full crop of seed in 80 days, and the Clay will follow on some 15 days later.

Second, that so long as they can be hauled from the field they are about the finest cow feed known, and I see no reason why, when dried thoroughly, they might not be treated as other hay and retain their value.

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are tested and tried by extreme heat and cold at the factory and adjusted to withstand varying temperatures.

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins

are sold by all Jewelers in sizes and styles to suit, and at reasonable prices.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

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NITROGEN AND POTASH.

Fertilizers Do Not Do Their Best Work Without Them.

The marked effect on the growth of the wheat plant, which is usually observed after the application of fertilizers carrying soluble phosphoric acid, such as acid phosphate or dissolved bone black, together with the low price at which plain acid phosphates can be bought, as compared with fertilizers containing nitrogen and potash, have led many farmers to the use of this material alone, believing that they can supply sufficient nitrogen by growing clover, and that potash is not needed. On these points, the field tests of the Ohio Experiment Station are beginning to offer useful suggestions.

Since 1893 the station has conducted two series of experiments on the light, somewhat sandy clay soil of its central farm at Wooster, in which fertilizers of various composition have been used on crops grown in rotation, the rotation consisting in the one series of corn, oats and wheat, one year each, followed by clover and timothy, two years, and in the other of potatoes, wheat and clover, one year each. Since 1896 both these tests have been duplicated on the heavy, white clay of the northeastern sub-station in Cuyahoga county.

In all these tests every third plot, beginning with No. 1, is left continuously unfertilized, and the increase from fertilizers is calculated by comparing the yield of the fertilized plot with that of the two unfertilized plots between which it lies. The plots contain one-tenth acre each.

In these tests Plot No. 2 receives, during the course of each rotation, plain acid phosphate at the rate of 320 pounds per acre, half of which is given to the wheat crop, while plot 30 in the long rotation, or plot 33 in the short one, receives instead a mixture of 200 pounds acid phosphate, 200 pounds untreated slaughterhouse tankage and 20 pounds muriate of potash—420 pounds per acre in all—half the fertilizer in this case also being applied to the wheat crop. That is to say, the wheat crop grown on Plot 2 receives 160 pounds of plain acid phosphate per acre, and that grown on 30 or 33 receives 210 pounds of the mixture of acid phosphate, tankage and muriate of potash per acre, while previous crops in the rotation have had like quantities.

In every case the substitution of tankage for part of the acid phosphates produced a large gain in the increase of crop, the average yield for the fifteen crops of wheat being 5.86 bushels per acre on Plot 2 and 9.64 bushels on Plot 30 or 33, a gain of 3.78 bushels for the complete fertilizer over the acid phosphate alone.

At $15 per ton for acid phosphate, $19 for tankage and 2½ cents per pound for muriate of potash, these being the prices actually paid for the fertilizers used in these experiments, including freight, the cost of the application to Plot 2 would be $1.20 per acre, and of that of Plot 30 or 33, $1.85. For 65 cents additional cost, therefore, we have reaped in the average 3.78 bushels increase of crop. This, however, is only part of the gain, as the corn and oats crops, preceding the wheat, are showing a large gain in favor of the complete fertilizer, as do also the hay crops following.

It appears, therefore, that the clover is not furnishing sufficient nitrogen to meet the demands of a fall crop, and that it is more economical to use a fertilizer containing a small percentage of nitrogen (ammonia), even though the cost be somewhat increased, than to use one which carries only phosphoric acid.

ABOUT ALFALFA.

Value to Farmers Who Raise Beef, Pork and Milk.

As alfalfa is absolutely essential to the cheapest production of beef, pork and milk and the rapid growth of young farm animals, it is evident that farmers without it are at a great disadvantage. Our work in fattening hogs shows its value. One lot of hogs were fed all the grain they would eat, and another lot all the grain and all the alfalfa hay they would eat. The hogs having the alfalfa hay ate more grain and gained more pounds of pork for each bushel of grain consumed, showing a gain of 868 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa hay. Hogs on alfalfa pasture showed a gain of 776 pounds per acre of pasture.

We find that alfalfa hay and corn or Kaffir corn makes the cheapest combination of feeds for milk production, securing a good yield of milk and of butter-fat at the least cost, with butter of good quality in regard to firmness. With skim milk, Kafir corn, grain and alfalfa hay, we have been able to make calves gain nearly two pounds per day from birth to six months of age, a gain equal to that made by calves sucking their dams.

Alfalfa does not want a nurse crop. It does not want to be put in loose, freshly plowed ground. The ground should become settled after plowing, and just the surface made loose before planting. Time after time we have heard farmers report at farmers' institutes that they plowed their ground deep, harrowed it thoroughly, immediately sowed the alfalfa, and it was a failure. Deep plowing and thorough harrowing are needed, but let the ground settle before seeding. Alfalfa should not be pastured for the first two years.

We have found many farmers who have been unsuccessful with alfalfa who have cut it for hay just as they would clover—after the field had passed full bloom. In most cases this alone is sufficient to destroy the plants. Alfalfa should be cut in early full bloom, and it is better to make the first cutting in the spring before two-thirds of the plants come in bloom.—H. M. C., Kansas.

Try a Yam Patch.

The West Indian yam is not a crop that will supplant the sweet potato, but the different varieties will form a welcome addition to sub-tropical agriculture in the United States and in the new insular dependencies. The finer varieties, possessing as they do a characteristic flavor, will undoubtedly fill an important place in the northern markets.

Pigs in Orchard.

Let your younger pigs run in the orchard. Large hogs will sometimes root too deep, and when hungry eat the small roots. On the average farm the orchard comprises that part which seldom has anything supplied in the fertilizer line, and if the pigs have the run of the orchard, instead of being penned off by themselves, more and better fruit results. After keeping pigs one year in an orchard that is unproductive, you will be surprised to see the trees loaded heavily with fruit. Don't allow the pigs to root too deep, and look out that they do not eat the bark from the trunks of the trees.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 625 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS If you would like to buy a farm in Missouri or Kansas, write to GEORGE J. MILLER, Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

No Money in Advance

$12.50

Our elegant New Jewel Drop-head Sewing Machine possessing all the latest improvements, high quality and thorough workmanship. Shipped direct at $12.50, the lowest price ever known. 30 days' free trial. Money refunded if not as represented. Guaranteed 20 years. All attachments free. 125,000 sold.

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Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BRILLIANTS.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell
that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields and ever
ringeth
A call to prayer. —Horace Smith.

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of
cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering
trust
That God is God; that somehow, true and
just,
His plans work out for mortals.
—Sarah K. Bolton.

And what if trade sow cities
Like shells along the shore,
And thatch with towns the prairie broad
With railings ironed o'er?—
They are but sailing foam bells
Along Thought's causing stream,
And take their shape and sun color
From Him that sends the dream.
—Emerson.

Wind-swept, bereaved, the trees are sighing,
Glory of autumn gold is dying,
While dreamless sleep of winter's reign
Broods o'er the shivering earth again,
But lovingly my hands enclose
A lily bulb, faint tipped with rose;
The tender swathes so closely rolled
About its inmost heart enfold
Mystic potentiality.
Strange, that to set these forces free
To give ethereal beauty birth,
The form must feel the shrouded earth,
And sleep with Death to fully live,
Losing itself that Life may give
More power and sweetness to the light
From darkened solitudes of night.
Joyfully then I bury it there,
And leave the end to Nature's care,
Knowing the lily's heart upborne
Shall greet the Resurrection morn.
—Katherine Coolidge.

A man's ingress into the world is naked
and bare,
His progress through the world is trouble
and care,
And lastly, his egress out of the world is
nobody knows where.
If we do well here, we shall do well there.
I can tell you no more if I preach a whole
year.
—The Eccentricities of John Edwin.

Not Paid for It.

Judge—Are you guilty or not guilty?

Accused—See here, jedge, dat's fur you to say. I ain't a-goin' to git up on de bench and do your graft for you till I git your pay.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"An island of a hundred acres—Pillod's island. He called it his little France. On one side it rose abruptly eight feet from the river, and on the other, the water, when at high tide, rippled over its green surface. From this marshy border rose a tangled growth of reeds and swamp grasses, elderberry bushes, and flaming weeds and wild flowers. It was a great opal of an island, rich in color, that changed not only with the seasons, but with every hour, as the sunshine or the clouds passed over it. The high banks of the river swept in a wide circle about it. There was a suggestion of pride and protection in the lines of the surrounding shores, as if they were saying to anyone who could interpret their language, 'Would you see a few acres of Paradise? Then look over at our little island here. Even God can make nothing more beautiful.'"

Such is the opening paragraph of Arthur Henry's idyllic romance, A Princess of Arcady. Toledo people will easily recognize the place, since it is only a few miles away, and in easy sight of those who follow the river bank to Maumee, crossing over the rippling waters to the foot of the hill which leads upward to the pretty village of Perrysburg. And, indeed, he says further on: "On the west side of the river stands the village of Maumee, and directly across, a mile away, is Perrysburg. These villages lie close to the river and watch each other across the island with a drowsy jealousy. It is the kind of jealousy that harms no one."

The story is sweet and pure and beautiful. The first half is especially full of the poetry of nature. No one could mistake the strength of the love which the author bears for the trees, the flowers, the water and all the things which live away from the crowded haunts of men. The city always "lies in the distance," always calling to the young hearts yet strangers to its excitements.

Two children, a boy and a girl, live their eager young lives, dreaming their wonderful dreams of what the great world that seemed so far away held for them in the future.

The book is not a strong work of fiction. No doubt there are some who will throw it down as fit only for children, but to those whose hearts are open to the gentle influences of nature, who can "find tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything," Mr. Henry's work will give the purest pleasure.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are the publishers.

Two men and a maid make the story of Sigurd Eckdal's Bride, written by Richard Voss and translated by Mary J. Safford. The scene is laid in Scandinavia, the central figures being Sigurd Eckdal and Svend Hansen, who love with all the force of their strong natures, Maren Allmers, the beautiful daughter of a village pastor.

It is an unusual sort of a book, written with such a compelling force that, in spite of the all-pervading tragedy and gloom, it commands interest and admiration.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Though the heavens should fall, the young woman whose name furnishes the title for the book, Charming Renee, which tells her life history, persists, in winning the love of a misanthropic nobleman, who, for certain selfish reasons, bestows upon the heroine his hand and fortune, minus his heart.

The plot of the story lies in Renee's struggle to win her liege lord's affection, and rescue him from the slough of despondency into which he has fallen; and the equally determined strife of Margaret Callander, the wickedly fascinating sister-in-law, to prevent any such blissful adjustment of affairs.

The tale is overdrawn, exaggerated, and somewhat sensational, while its sentiments are decidedly of "the world, the flesh, and the devil."

The novel is written by Arabella Kenealy and published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A bright and taking litttle story is Miss Grace Marguerite Hurd's novel called The Bennett Twins, in which both humor and pathos are combined in a catching way. The twins are a young brother and sister who start out in life for themselves as students—the one as a singer, the other as a painter—and the opening chapters of the book tell how they gain the unwilling consent of their guardians to go to New York and study their chosen professions.

The pictures of studio life are drawn from its frivolous side, but the mission of the book is to entertain and amuse, and this it does in a cheery, high-spirited manner.

Published by the Macmillan Co., New York.

A younger son of an old English family who is a headstrong and impetuous lad; a sudden marriage; a lovely wife's careless folly; a strong man's jealousy; an apparent suicide! These things form the groundwork of the first part of Egerton Castle's latest story, Consequences, the title carrying the purpose of the author. This purpose is to show how one single rash act will produce undreamed of effects that include the innocent and are really without end.

Mr. Castle is a good story teller, and his cunning has not failed him this time, although, perhaps, a somewhat shorter way to the final unexpected denoument might have been an improvement.

The Frederic A. Stokes Company, publishes Consequences.

"They don't stick at trifles, these French," is one of the adverse criticisms Lillian Bell makes in her novel which she has entitled The Expatriates. Again she says that "the French would comment on the cost of their resurrection robes and bite corners off the glittering walls of the New Jerusalem to see if it were 22 carat gold."

The story of The Expatriates is the oft told tale of the schemes of the foreign nobility to exchange poverty stricken titles for good American dollars, and in the course of its telling the reader is whirled through the tragedies at the burning of the bazar de la Charite in Paris; treated to a glimpse of high life in Chicago; and then trotted back to the French capital, which is pictured as a whited sepulchre, fair on the surface but rotten to the core.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Henry Iliowizi, the author of the nine tales collected into a volume, The Wierd Orient, is little known to the general public, though held in high regard by his own people for his literary work. These stories, full of the mysticism of the East, are the fruit of a lengthened residence in Tetuan, Morocco, where he had exceptional opportunities to get at the heart of the native life. Besides this, he made excursions into places in the far interior, and learned much of the thought of the people. His effort was to get at the folk-lore of Morocco, learn the tales which had been told from father to son down the centuries, and he succeeded in no inconsiderable degree, there remaining to him only the necessity of clothing them in English dress.

The publishers of The Wierd Orient are Henry T. Coats and Company, Philadelphia.

"The chief interest of Francis Parkman's life," writes his biographer, Charles Haight Farnham, in the preface to the work, "was not his connection with the great events, important questions, or celebrated people of his time, his life being singularly devoid of external and tangible elements available for a biography. The main attraction of the subject lies in his picturesque, manly character, his inspiring example of fortitude and perseverance, and his training and achievements as historian. As a man he was even greater and more interesting than his work. It is, therefore, the man himself that I have tried to keep everywhere in view."

An accomplished writer with this thought in his mind could hardly fail to write a most interesting biography, and Mr. Farnham has had, added to his own high purpose, access to all of the information regarding the personal life of his subject, that acquaintance, the help of the family and Mr. Parkman's diary of his vacation journeys, could give.

Little, Brown & Company publish the volume.

The collection of tales in Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch's latest books, Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts, are stories of people who either in spirit or body revisit old scenes, returning after a long period of absence or after death. Some of the narratives are historical, others rest on actual adventures, some have their origin, or at least their suggestion, in facts, and many of them are steeped in an atmosphere of mystery and weirdness which inevitably attends the supernatural or the unusual.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

To a new edition of Thomas Nelson Page's story of The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock has been added more of the history of sweet Elizabeth Dale and the "Old Gentleman" who proved so good a pilot to the young lovers of this beautiful little romance.

There are a number of delicately colored illustrations from drawings by Howard Chandler Christy, while the volume is most attractively put together by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Madame Roland is one of the most interesting characters in French history. Gifted in a greater degree than the majority of men and women, filled by a love of country that made her willing to give everything, even life itself, for its good, meeting at last with death upon the guillotine, one can only think of her to-day with the regret which the tragedy of such a life must always bring.

A new edition of her Private Memoirs, written while she was in prison, has recently been published, based upon the translation made from Bose's original edition brought out in London two years after her death, this being the first since the original. A very interesting introduction by the editor, Edward Gilpin Johnson, adds value to the work.

A. C McClurg and Company are the publishers.

"Almost since I was a boy," writes Mr. Charles F. Dole, "it has been the wish of my life that I might be able to make the statement of religion in such a way as to commend the subject and make it attractive to the young." And then he goes on to say that religion must be capable of such an interpretation as to prevent its being repellent to the young mind. This he has endeavored to make in the little volume, The Religion of a Gentleman.

Mr. Dole first shows what is the ideal of a true gentleman, "a type of manhood that is still rare in the world." It is apart from clothes, from money, from birth, though these things enter into the making, because of the opportunities they give for seeing the best things that go to make up character.

Mr. Dole's style is plain and simple, full of apt illustration and always interesting. The little volume ought to do a great deal of good.

The publishers are T. Y. Crowell and Company, New York.

John S. Hawley has done some plain speaking in the little volume entitled Creeds and Religious Beliefs. He claims to speak as a business man, looking without fear at the moving springs of the various beliefs, and it must be said, that for a brief presentation, he has made, in some respects, a very strong one. He shows the absolute impossibility of intelligent men and women of today accepting the interpretation of the denominational creeds, and severely arraigns the religious teachers who hold fast to them, and either by silence, or by what are named doctrinal sermons, still impose them upon the people.

The volume is published by Walter B. Ketcham, 7 West Eighteenth street, New York.

Mr. Franklin K. Young's Chess Strategics is the final volume of his chess series, thus completing a work which will be of incomparable value to players the world over. This synthetic method, formulated and put into language in these volumes for the first time, has received the approval of the best players as it has been set forth by Mr. Young in the earlier books. After the third was published, the whole was given the unqualified indorsement of The Army and Navy Register as a most perfect system of strategy.

Little, Brown & Company, Boston, are the publishers.

"A high ideal is the lever under human life, and means the elevation of character. He who is satisfied with his first effort, or his first step, or his first attainment, never reaches eminence. A righteous dissatisfaction is essential to future achievement. A deeper longing precedes every bolder attempt. Look higher if you would live higher." So says Rev. Cortland Myers in his book, Making a Life.

Its contents are an inspiration to the highest plane of life. The author speaks not only to young people, but to all who would, by purposeful direction, make their lives well worth the living, and these helpful words are written in a pleasing style, abounding in frequent illustrative anecdotes which are not only interesting, but aid in impressing the uplifting thoughts.

The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

Landscape Painting in Water Colors is a volume which all students will welcome, coming, as it does, from one so high in his profession as the author, Mr. John MacWhirter. It tells, in a pleasant vein, of the way in which he went to work when he was young, and the methods by which he has attained his present large degree of success.

The volume contains 23 examples in color, mostly landscape, by the author, which, in themselves, constitute a real treasure-trove to the lovers of pictures.

Cassell and Company, New York, are the publishers.

"The term short story," writes Charles Raymon Barrett in Short Story Writing, from The Baker & Taylor Company, "is properly used only when it means a short prose narrative, which presents artistically a bit of real life: the primary object of which is to amuse, though it may also depict a character, plead a cause, or point a moral."

Mr. Barrett has endeavored to present in a clear, brief but comprehensive way the principles observed by the masters of the short story in the practice of their art. He desires to be of practical assistance to the novice from the moment the tale "is dimly conceived until it is completed and ready for the editor's judgment."

Mr. John Burroughs' study of Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers, is a new contribution to works of this class, and it is a most delightful addition to the list. The author's close observations of the squirrel, chipmunk, woodchuck, rabbit, muskrat, skunk, fox, weasel, mink, raccoon, porcupine, 'possum and wild mice are related in an exceedingly readable manner. In connection with these animals are told many interesting anecdotes and stories of their homes, their customs and their individual traits.

The book is a most entertaining one, and the reproduction of some of Audubon's colored plates adds much to its value and attractiveness.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Six lectures by so many people make up the volume, Counsel Upon the Reading of Books. The names are of those whose scholarship and position give them authority, and make their words valuable.

These lectures were arranged for by the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching and were delivered in Philadelphia during the winter of '98 and '99. They are as follows:

History, by H. Morse Stephens; Memoirs and Biographies, by Agnes Repplier; Sociology, Economics and Politics, by Arthur T. Hadley; The Study of Fiction, by Brander Matthews; Poetry, by Bliss Perry, and Essay and Criticism, by Hamilton Wright Mabie.

These papers are introduced very pleasantly by Henry Van Dyke, whose own writing always commands attention. The whole is published in this form by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston.

Francis Baylor's story of A Georgian Bungalow and the dwellers therein, is a most delightful picture of southern life, as lived by a family of English people.

The pictures of real southern darkies, both old and young, add much interest to this readable tale, which, while it has been written for young people, deserves the attention of older readers who enjoy an unpretentious story of a bright and happy family circle.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's latest book for boys is a tale of the Jersey ship and the Jersey shore in the days of the Revolution, bearing the title In the Hands of the Red Coats. The incidents which are incorporated in this story of the American Revolution are said to be true, and relate to adventures and hardships which fell to the lot of the men fighting in the ranks, "the people" who so bravely supported their leaders and gave their lives to secure the freedom of our country.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The adventures of an unusually bright youth, named Stuart Schuyler, are related in Mr. John Preston True's new book for young people, entitled Scouting for Washington. The story is of the days of Sumter and Tarleton, and it is a stirring military tale of the Revolution in which entertainment and information are combined in a way which makes the study of American history a diversion and a pleasure.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Roger Strong's Struggle for Place is the third volume of Edward Stratemeyer's Ship and Shore series, although complete in itself.

Roger Strong is a typical American lad who, with his sister, Kate, are left to struggle for themselves in the world in a little country town. Roger tells his own story in a modest, straight-forward manner, that at once wins the reader.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, are the publishers.

The story of Kathleen Quested, "The Girl Without Ambition," is a very prettily written novel for young women by an English author, Isabel Stuart Robson. There are only three people in the Quested family, Kathleen, her learned father, and her scientific sister, Cynthia. The latter go about with their heads in the clouds, absorbed in their studies for the greater part of the time, rather overlooking the less scholarly member of the household. However, she accepts the position as the ugly duckling of a clever family quite philosophically.

The story is bright and readable, and most wholesome in its sentiments.

Published by Cassell & Co., New York.

Among the new books brought out for young readers this fall, there seems to be a number dealing with the colonial history of our country. Added to this list is a work entitled Heroes of Our Revolution, written by T. W. Hall, who dedicates the volume "To Our Boys and Girls." The book begins with an account of the causes of the revolution, and carries the story through the ensuing events to the end of the struggle for independence, the last chapters dealing with the naval heroes of the war.

Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

A book for very young readers, written by Eliza Orne White, contains a collection of short stories telling about the adventures of the younger members of the Beverly family. The volume is entitled Ednah and Her Brothers, and, while the little girl had only three of these small relatives, "on rainy days, when they were all together in the house, it seemed sometimes as if she had six."

The book has a number of attractive illustrations, and is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The name of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson is too well known in connection with his fascinating animal stories for one to doubt the attraction of a book bearing his name as author. This little volume, The Wild Animal Play for Children, was written, he says, for some children who wanted help to play the characters in his books, and it possesses with its readings and spirited character illustrations, just what cannot fail to delight the youngsters for whom it is intended, and many others besides. The dress of each player is clearly described, and suggestions given for the stage setting.

The Curtis Publishing company, of Philadelphia, and Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, are the publishers.

Books Received.

From Crane & Company, Topeka, Kans.:
John Brown. By William Elsey Connelley. Two vols. Paper.
From Wilbur B. Ketcham, 7 and 9 W. Eighteenth st., New York:
Creeds and Religious Beliefs. By John S. Hawley. $1.00.
From Cassell & Company, New York:
Landscape Painting in Water-Color. By John MacWhirter. $2.50.
From the Macmillan Company, New York:
The True Annals of Fairy Land. Edited by William Canton. $2.00.
From the Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago:
Eros and Psyche. Retold by Paul Carus.
From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
A Little American Girl in India. By Harriet A. Cheever. $1.50;
The Young and Old Puritans of Hatfield. By Mary P. Wells Smith. $1.25; and
Doris and Her Dog Rodney. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. $1.50.
From Cassell & Company, New York:
Knickerbocker's History of New York, in Cassell's National Library. 10 cents.
From T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York:
The Religion of a Gentleman. By Charles F. Dole. $1.00.
Chatwood. By Patterson Du Bois, 50c.; and
The Golden Gate of Prayer. 75c.
From the Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago:
The White Flame. By Mary A. Cornelius. $1.25.
From the Macmillan Co., New York:
The Dream Fox Story Book. By Mabel Osgood Wright. $1.50.
From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:
The Gavel and the Place. By Frank M. Hackett. $1.25; and
Yankee Enchantments. By Charles Battell Loomis. $1.25.
From E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York:
Sunday Reading for the Young.
From G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York:
The Story of Money. By Edward C. Towne;
Taking Chances. By Clarence L. Cullen. 50 cents;
Heart to Heart Talks mit Dinkelspiel. By George V. Hobart. 50 cents; and
Jaccardin. By William Ryer. $1.50.
From R. H. Russell, New York:
An Alphabet of Indians. By Emery Leverett Williams; and
A New Wonderland. By Frank Baum.

Motherhood

$5,000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuiness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission. — LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.

Mrs. A. D. Jarret, Belmont, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."

Mrs. Whitney's Gratitude.

MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY & BABY

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try your Vegetable Compound, and was soon relieved. The doctor said I never would be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and half. The next time I continued to take your Compound; and I said then, if I went my full time and my baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old, and is as healthy and hearty as any one could wish. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I was so bad that I did not dare to go away from home to stay any length of time. Praise God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief. Wishing you success in the future as in the past, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY, 4 Flint St., Somerville, Mass."

The medicine that cures the ills of women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HYOMEI

Just Breathe It.

IT PREVENTS YOUR CONTRACTING Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, ...

A POSITIVE CURE.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IF IT FAILS

Five days' treatment and medical advice sent free on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price, Outfit Complete, $1.00. Trial Outfit 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

Her His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Holskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Holskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sneeze and Blow.

That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taints upon which it depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic — Hood's Pills.

HAD FUN WITH TWO YOUNG MEN

Shortly before noon last Wednesday, says the Chicago Chronicle, two young men, who looked as if they had had but little sleep the night before, boarded a North Clark street cable car at Ohio street to come downtown. They stood on the rear platform, and several passengers overheard this conversation:

"CAN'T TAKE THAT. IT'S LEAD."

"Well, old man, it's up to you to pay the car fare. I'm flat," said one of the men.

The other searched through all of his pockets and finally "dug up" two nickels. After looking at them closely he said:

"Well, Jack, we're lucky, for that's every cent I've got."

After saying this he turned to a man on the platform who wore a blue uniform and cap and handed him the two 5-cent pieces. The uniformed man was not the conductor, but having overheard the conversation he decided to have a bit of fun at the expense of the two passengers. After scrutinizing the nickels he handed one back and said:

"Can't take that; it's lead."

The young man who had paid the fare blushed several shades and turned to his friend, but the latter was "dead broke."

"Well, we'll have to get off, notwithstanding that my father is worth a million," said Jack, and the two started to jump from the car, but the uniformed recipient of the nickels stopped them and said:

"Stay on here. That money's all right, but I couldn't take it, as I am not the conductor. This is my band uniform."

The two passengers looked at him and realized their mistake, but the laughter of the other passengers forced them to wait for the next car.

Getting Lonesome.

"No," said the melancholy man, "things ain't as they used to be. Times are changing, and for the worse."

"What's the trouble?"

"I have just been thinking over the past summer; no cholera scare, no yellow fever scare, no sea serpents, no airships and only one circus. Life is getting to be downright lonesome."—Washington Star.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Rich Man and Lazarus. Luke xvi: 19-31. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—In the parable of the Unjust Steward, which we studied last Sunday, Jesus exhibited the perversity of the Jewish leaders, to whom had been committed the administration of the kingdom of God, as the stewards of its mysteries, who used their power not for the glory of God, but for their own profit. He had uttered these things as a warning to the disciples, declaring that they could not serve God and mammon (Luke xvi:13). But the Pharisees overheard and derided him. It became necessary, therefore, to speak directly to them and expose their practices. The situation was embarrassing. The apostles, under training to be the future leaders and teachers, must be preserved against the contaminating influence of these worldly-minded men. If they became sordid, a danger to which they were greatly exposed, then the whole Christian system would be involved. To teach them on this subject, and to shed some light on the relation of this world to the next, Jesus delivered the parable of the rich man and Lazarus.

CONDITION.—This parable presents two men whose worldly lot is in striking contrast. The first was extreme wealth. Two items are mentioned concerning him—he was clothed in purple and fine linen; and he fared sumptuously every day. His apparel represented the two most honored classes, purple being worn by kings (Judges viii:26), and fine linen by priests (Ex. xxviii:42), so that he had insignia of all possible dignity. His food was in harmony with his attire. The richest viands and the choicest fruits brought from distant parts and served by skillful caterers were on his elegant table, and many guests of the wealthy and honored were doubtless welcomed in a most hospitable manner. So he lived in daily splendor, luxury and jovial mirth. The other man was a beggar, a member of that large class to be found then, as now, in all eastern countries (Luke xviii:35), afflicted as the patriarch was (Job ii:7). Friends laid him daily at the gates of the rich man, that he might obtain the food that fell from the rich man's table (Acts iii:2). There the dogs licked his sores, as they came in like manner to receive their supplies (Matt. xv:27). These, then, are the extremes in the social scale in the estimation of men—none could be higher than the first, none lower than the second.

CHARACTER.—Our Saviour has made the matter of property so prominent in the parable as quite to obscure the item of character. Concerning the first, it is not said that he acquired his wealth by iniquity, that he robbed widows and orphans, or that he used false weights and measures (Lev. xix:36). He may have inherited his possessions or gathered them by careful painstaking in business. Neither is it said that he ruined his family or defrauded his creditors. He is not accused of adultery, or drunkenness, or blasphemy. It is not stated that he was uncharitable, refusing the call of the poor. The parable is equally silent as to the beggar. It does not say that he was pious. There is no attempt whatever to portray his virtues. He may have been temperate, truthful, gentle, prayerful; but the lesson says nothing on these matters. And yet the ordinary reader will derive the impression that one was bad and the other good. Two words in the passage might convey such an idea. Sumptuous living signified ungodly living (Ezek. xvi:49), an utter disregard of religious things. The name of the beggar, Lazarus, applied to only one other person in Scripture (John xi:2) meant "God, my helper." This, then, was the difference—wealth minus religion; poverty plus religion.

BLESSEDNESS.—The beggar saint died first, as might have been expected under such circumstances. Righteousness tends to longevity, according to the promise (Psalm 91:16), and sin shortens life (Prov. 2:22). But there are merciful exceptions to this law. When Lazarus died his troubles ended and his joys began. Nothing is said of the disposition of his body. That was of little value. Long diseased, it had been a burden. Happy day when it was laid aside, even though it may have been taken to the potter's field. But his soul, the real man, was carried away by angels sent to receive it (Heb. 1:14) into the bosom of Abraham. This shows that he was recognized a member of that spiritual household (Eph. 3:15), of which that eminent patriarch was the head, composed of the righteous of all centuries (Matt. 8:11). Moreover, he is admitted into the most endearing relation, not unlike that granted to the beloved disciple (John 13:23), an intimacy that must have been the more honorable and delightful because of the previous earthly distress (2 Cor. 4:17). All this occurred without delay. One moment with the dogs in poverty, the next moment with Abraham in glory.

MISERY.—The rich man also died. His wealth could not purchase immunity from disease. He fell before the grim destroyer, whom no physician could master (Rom. 5:12). Death terminated his joys and introduced his sorrows. It is expressly stated that he was buried. Those who survived paid decent respect to his body, the mortal part which had chiefly engaged his attention. That long procession of friends and that company of hired professionals gave evidence of sorrow as they passed to the narrow house, the last resting place. But the rich man's soul lifted up its eyes in hell, to which place it had gravitated, without convoy (Acts 1:25). Suddenly from an earthly mansion to the abodes of the lost. If any shrink from this statement, remember that Jesus made it. The expression on His lips of love is invested with tremendous interest. In that abode the man was in torments. The text implies that his suffering was so great that he lifted his eyes to contemplate his surroundings, if possible to discover some mode of relief. The brevity of the description prompts one to fill in details in the unutterable horrors of the new state (Rom. 11:9).

PLEADING.—The wandering gaze beheld Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom. One realm was visible from the other, though remote. This interesting fact is sufficient ground for the old doctrine that the place of departed spirits is in two adjunct sections, and we know from the words of Jesus that at least one of those sections is subdivided (John xiv:2). The rich man in his sorrow was not only able to see Abraham in his joy, but to speak to him as well. This was his only ground of hope, based on the goodness of the patriarch. It was a small favor that he asked—that Lazarus might come and cool his tongue. Behold how quickly the fortunes of these men are changed! One pleading for the ministration of the other, when a short time before that order was reversed. In his cry for help the intensity of his suffering is proclaimed—"I am tormented in this flame." What flame? Was it literal fire? (Isa. lxvi:24). One might at first so conclude from several Scriptural utterances (Mark ix:44). But because spirits cannot suffer from material fire it must be understood as figurative. If a man spends this life in seeking earthly good, cultivating the pleasures of sense, he must be in pain when he enters the next life and those things are removed. Perpetual longing for the impossible is worse than the hottest flame.

RESPONSE.—Abraham could hear the sufferer, and he was permitted to reply to his request. This may be a permanent privilege between the saved and the lost. The intercourse may have been allowed for purposes of instruction, or, as this is a parable, it may have been imaginary for the benefit of those who heard. The answer of Abraham was in two parts. First, he reminded the petitioner that the lot of the two men was in the nature of a retribution or adjustment. One had good things before death and evil things after death, while the other had evil things before and good things after. The thought is that this was not in the order of Divine justice or decree, but of human choice and seeking. One man had so earnestly prized earthly good as to lose the other, while Lazarus, in his poverty, had laid up treasures beyond (Matt. vi:20). Moreover, Abraham informed the rich man there was a gulf between them, so that passage in either direction was impossible. After death the righteous cannot perform any ministry to the wicked, however willing they might be, neither can the wicked visit the righteous, to receive any favor. The gulf, whatever it was, was fixed. It would never be removed (Eccl. xi:3). This statement is fatal to the doctrine of postmortem conversion.

REFLECTIONS.—The rich man accepted Abraham's statement as final, and felt that his own destiny was fully and justly determined. Immediately his thoughts reverted to his father's house, where were five brothers, all liable to lead the same kind of life which he had led, and to meet the same fate (Psalm xlix:13). With becoming affection he requested that Lazarus be sent to them to warn them. In this he manifested confidence in the beggar's goodness and ability. The realities of the other world had opened his eyes and given him some just conception of things. He was, however, ignorant of the plan of God, supposing, as some vainly imagine, that spirits, having departed, may return to this world. But Abraham informed him on this point. The five brothers in the flesh had the writings of Moses and the prophets, sufficient for all their religious needs (Mat. iv:4). The lost man had so neglected these agencies as not to know their value (2 Tim. iii:15-17). He therefore pleaded that if one arose from the dead they would repent. If possible he would subvert the Divine economy and institute a new order of things. But Abraham replied that if a man rejected the ministry of the living he would also reject that of one restored from the dead (John xi:53). There the meditations ceased, and the narrative ended. Eternal joy! Eternal sorrow! The living must heed God's appointed preachers (2 Cor. v:11).

TEACHINGS.—Several matters are very plainly presented in this parable—the fact of a conscious state beyond the grave, beginning immediately at death in sorrow or in happiness; the separation between the righteous and the wicked, so that neither class is transferred to the other; the total removal of all reformatory and palliating influences, whether from man or angel, so that souls enter upon an unalterable destiny. These truths are held by the orthodox church of every name. But questions arise. Is property a curse? Is poverty a blessing? Property may be a blessing, and poverty a curse. The special point Jesus sought to illustrate was the use to be made of either. One may be ruined by wealth, if it leads him away from God (1 Tim. vi:9). Undue thought of this world may shut out all thought of the next, and corrupt and pervert the heart (Prov. xv:27). On the other hand, the poor man may trust in God, his worldly lot impelling him to seek true riches (James ii:5). Wealth and religion may go together (Job. xlii:12). If either must be sacrificed, let it be the former (Prov. iii:17).

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Do you know what happens to the human system when the kidneys become clogged. They are unable to throw out the impurities from the blood and become infected with poisons; they decay, fall apart and pass out in the urine; the blood, unfiltered, carries the poison all through the system, and if not checked, death follows. THE KIDNEYS ARE THE SEWERS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, excess of uric acid, gravel, rheumatic pains, sediment in the urine, scanty supply, scalding irritation in passing it, obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night to empty the bladder; sleeplessness, nervous irritability, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes; sometimes the feet, limbs or body bloat; loss of ambition, general weakness and debility.

When you are sick or "feel badly," the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Perhaps you are in doubt about your kidneys and want to find out. Here's a simple test. Take from your urine passed when you arise in the morning about four ounces; place it in a glass bottle and let it stand for twenty-four hours. If upon examination you find any settlings or sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, or if particles float about in it, disease has gotten a foothold in your kidneys and Nature is calling for help.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, you would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventative, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles.

The famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made with the Toledo Weekly Blade by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about kidney and bladder diseases, and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters from men and women reclaimed to lives of happiness and usefulness by the means of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and state that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 835 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LACONICS FROM LIFE.

"My son, before you study history, you must understand the philosophy of it."

"How is that attained?"

"By practice. You must learn to discriminate between lies of doubtful origin, and those which everybody has agreed to accept."

She—Oh, I'm so tired!

He—Poor little woman!

"You know Prof. Buxley took me in to dinner; and he's so intelligent."

Friend—How does it come, Pushington, that you, who have so frenziedly denounced monopolies and combinations, have sold your factory to the trust?

Manufacturer—Well, I—ah'—discovered that the best place to fight the octopus is from the inside.

Mrs. Waile—I'm sure the constant anxiety must have been terribly wearing.

Mrs. Luers-Wear? Why in the last three years I've grown to look at least six months older!

"They say she is a great deal older than he."

"Never mind. He will catch up."

Vegetable Anomalies.

White blackberries and green roses have been propagated in Louisiana this year.

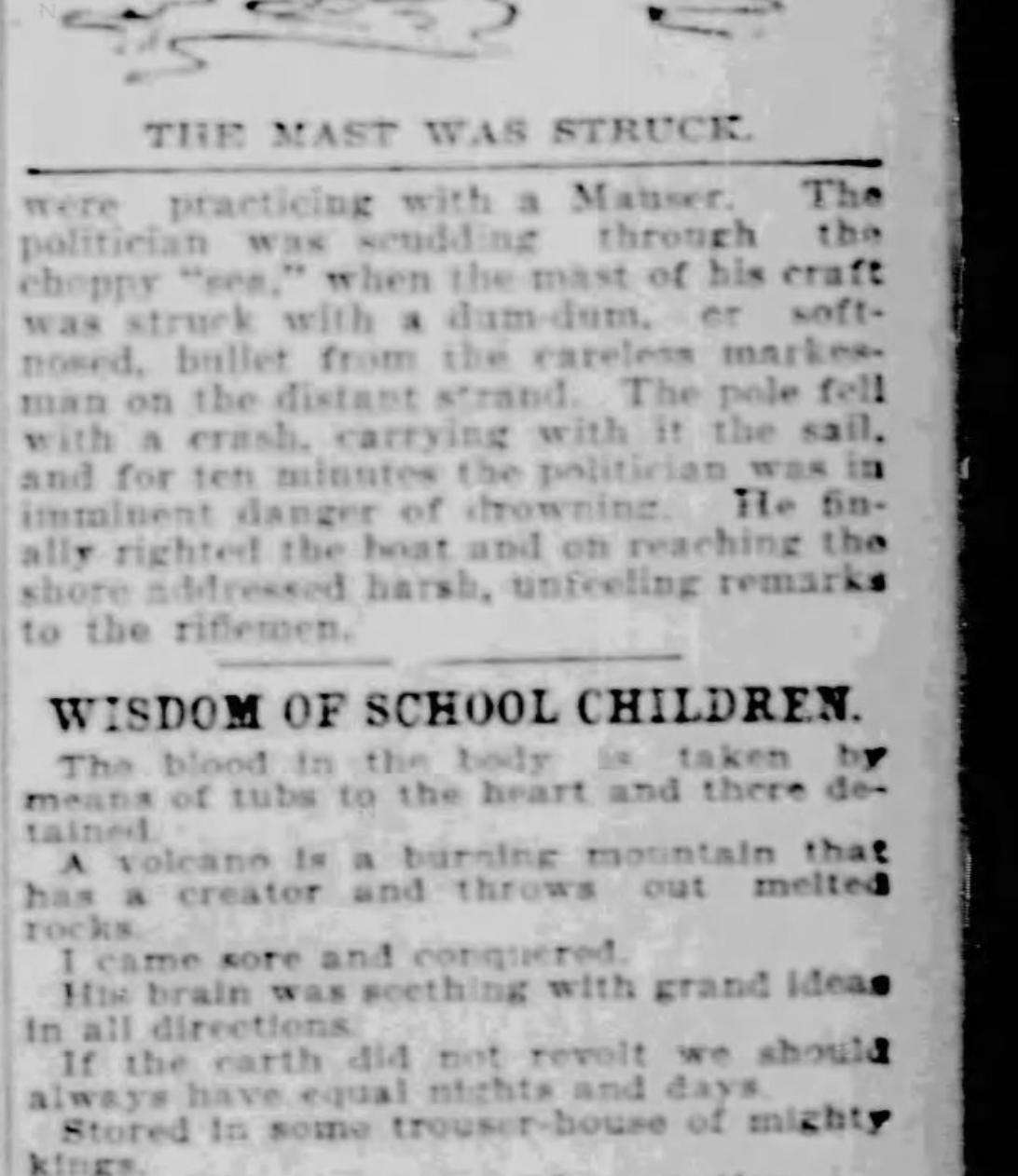
One on Dad.

Jocular Father—Ah, my girls, neither of you is as handsome as your mother was at your age!

The Baby—Well, daddy, dear, who's to blame for that? Not mother!—London Sketch.

MAST WAS HIT BY A RIFLE BALL

The carrying power of the new high power rifles was illustrated in a striking manner last summer at Fox Lake, Wis. A prominent local politician devoted to nautical sports was sailing a small single-sticker about three-quarters of a mile from shore where some summer resorters were practicing with a Mauser. The politician was scudding through the choppy "sea," when the mast of his craft was struck with a dum-dum, or soft-nosed, bullet from the careless marksman on the distant strand. The pole fell with a crash, carrying with it the sail, and for ten minutes the politician was in imminent danger of drowning. He finally righted the boat and on reaching the shore addressed harsh, unfeeling remarks to the riflemen.



THE MAST WAS STRUCK.

WISDOM OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The blood in the body is taken by means of tubs to the heart and there detained.

A volcano is a burning mountain that has a creator and throws out melted rocks.

I came sore and conquered.

His brain was seething with grand ideas in all directions.

If the earth did not revolt we should always have equal nights and days.

Stored in some trouser-house of mighty kings.

The lungs are organs of execration.

The priest of Midian reproved his daughters for not inviting Moses to come to tea.

When Moses' mother hid him in the ark among the bulwarks she did not forget to give the baby its bottle.

Pig iron is what they make the nose rings for pigs of.

A watershed is a shed for keeping water in.—Longman's Magazine.

How It Affects Mr. Ferguson.

"I can always tell when George's liver is out of order," remarked Mrs. Ferguson.

"Is he cross and irritable at such times?" asked the next-door neighbor.

"No. He is gloomy. He has spells of thinking Bryan is going to be elected."—Chicago Tribune.

Would End Her Independence.

"You're independent in politics, I believe."

"Ye-es," was the hesitating reply. "I believe I am, but if they ever change the law preventing a man's wife from entering the polling booth with him I won't be. No, indeed."—Chicago Post.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Postponed.

Mrs. von Blumer—When can I go to the theater?

Von Blumer—Any time you say.

Mrs. von Blumer—Then, to-night.

Von Blumer—No, dear, not to-night. I am going myself to-night.—Harper's Bazar.

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We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

"MILITARISM."

The chief issue of the campaign, viz., the money question, is hardly mentioned by Bryan and his adherents of the free silver cause.

Four years ago Bryan believed that the salvation of the nation depended upon the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He declared that the money class, advocating the gold standard, was robbing the public, and that the first aim must be to destroy their power.

Now, if the money question was the most important at that time, why should it not also now be the most important? If it is not the most important, why did Bryan force the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform at Kansas City, in spite of the views of the more conservative elements of his party? And yet Democratic campaign orators ignore this fact almost altogether, and especially when they have German audiences, for they know full well that the German citizens are for sound money and will not even listen to the advocacy of an inferior silver dollar. However, to have an issue for German audiences, the Democratic spellbinders bring forth the specter of militarism, and parade it before their audiences, believing that this will suffice to scare the German voter.

Germany, with its 52 million inhabitants, maintains a standing army of 600,000 men, or about one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants; the United States, with a population of 76,000,000, has a standing army of 65,000 men, or hardly one soldier for every 10,000 inhabitants. Now, if the German people do not fear an army of 600,000, why should be 76,000,000 inhabitants of the United States fear an army of 65,000 men scattered over a domain ten times as large as that of Germany?

Really, the idea is silly. Why should 10,000 Americans fear one soldier? The Democrats have made themselves the laughing stock of the world with their scarecrow of militarism.

There is one army which the American public does fear—an army which we had during the last Democratic administration, namely, Coxey's army, which marched to Washington, and also the free soup brigade, the army of the unemployed and the starving, under General Coxey General Strike, General Suffering and General Panic.

REDEMPTION IN SILVER.

One of the questions submitted by the national Republican committee for Mr. Bryan to answer was whether he would pay the "coin" obligations of the government in gold or silver. He has persistent refused to answer. But the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has found an answer, in the form of a bill introduced by Mr. Bryan, when he was a member of congress, on March 2, 1894, which provided as follows:

> That all obligations heretofore or hereafter incurred by the government of the United States * * * which call for payment in coin, shall be payable in gold or silver coin of the present weight and fineness, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and the right of the holder of any such obligation to demand payment in a particular kind of coin, whether gold or silver, is hereby expressly denied.

Every one knows that should the government refuse to pay the "coin" bonds in gold they would simply fall in value to the bullion worth of the silver dollars in which they were paid. In other words, it would bring ruin and disaster to our finances and business.

Mr. Bryan may refuse to answer the question, and he may keep silent on the silver question; but silence does not mean abandonment. He has never declared his abandonment of any position in favor of silver that he has ever taken; and until he does so explicitly, he is certainly in favor of free silver and all that it would mean.

Some of our bonds are explicitly payable in gold; the remainder in "coin." To order the latter paid in silver would be to reproduce the conditions now prevailing in Mexico. Part of her bonds are payable, principle and interest, in gold; these are at par. Others are payable in silver; and they are at 50 per cent. discount. To order our "coin" bonds paid in silver would be to drive them to a discount of 50 per cent., as is the case with Mexico's silver bonds.

Bryan has done what other Democratic candidates, for the Presidency refused to do—tied up with Tammany. Should Bryan be elected President, Croker would run the government, and it would be run entirely in the interest of Croker.

What do you think of a party which preaches disaster, talks disaster, hopes for disaster and prays for disaster? This is Bryanism. No wonder real Democrats are repudiating it.

BRYAN'S OMINOUS SILENCE.

During the course of the campaign Bryan has repeatedly been asked whether, in case of his election, he would order the interest and principal of the United States bonds paid in silver. He has always refused to answer the question. His adherents apologize by declaring that the matter is of secondary importance. However, Mr. M. L. Muhleman, one of our ablest financial experts, shows that this matter is of the greatest importance. He explains that most of the bonds are payable in "coin." A great difference between the Populistic friends of inferior money and the Republicans is the matter of defining the word "coin." Bryan and his cohorts declare that it means silver; the Republicans declare that it means gold.

All outstanding bonds, with the exception of those issued this year and bearing two per cent interest, mature in 1904, 1907, 1908 and 1925, and are payable in "coin." The bonds due in 1904 and 1925 were issued by Secretary Carlisle under the resumption law of 1875, which a law grants the secretary of the treasury authority to issue coin bonds, as provided for in the law of July 14, 1870. Most of these bonds contain a clause (there are very few which do not) that they are payable in coin of the standard value on July 14, 1870. As this law was enacted before the coinage act of 1873, it is very plain that these bonds can actually be paid in silver. The Bland law of 1878 declares that all silver coined under that law, as well as all silver dollars coined before that time, are legal tender for all public and private debts, unless otherwise provided for.

When, in 1895 President Cleveland notified congress to permit him to sell bonds payable in gold in order to increase the gold reserve, the Democratic congress refused to grant such authority, and the secretary of the treasury was forced to sell bonds payable in coin. This shows very clearly that the government has the right to redeem these bonds in gold or silver.

The law of 1900 does not make any change in these bonds, except in so far as the two per cents are concerned. We might even go as far as to say that the fact, that this law very explicitly makes the two per cent bonds payable in gold, would go to show that other bonds are not legally payable in gold.

This proves the fallacy of the assertion that it would be impossible for Bryan in case of his election to cause trouble on account of his financial theories. We hardly think that we do him an injustice if we assert that as President he would order the secretary of the treasury to pay the interest of the bonds in silver, for, in his letter of acceptance he promises to do everything in his power in order that silver might again occupy its former position. The question whether Bryan would order the payment of the bonds in silver was really superfluous. The fact that he has not answered the question is, however, due to the fact that he is fully aware that an answer in the affirmative would cause anxiety among business men and possibly even a panic, which would take away every possible chance of his election. From the very day that a President of the United States would order the bonds paid in silver, there would follow a decrease in their value and a panic would follow which might be even worse than that of 1893. It was to be expected that even Bryan's letter of acceptance would cause some disturbance in the business world, but the fact that such is not the case is explained by the statement that very few business men believe that Bryan has any show of being elected.

Bryan's supporters intentionally tell an untruth when they claim that he has no authority as President to cause such disturbance, and the above explanation shows very clearly that all bonds, with the exception of the recent two per cent bonds, are payable in coin, and that the law making the silver dollar a legal tender for public and private debts is still in force; that Bryan would have the authority to pay both the interest and the capital of these bonds in silver, and as a matter of fact Bryan has declared that he will do all in his power to again have silver occupy its former position. That is, he will pay the interest and capital of these bonds according to the normol value of 1870, when the standard weight of the silver dollar was 371¼ grains, while to-day the silver in the dollar is worth only 42 cents.

BRYAN ON NEGRO QUESTION.

Mr. Bryan, in his tour through West Virginia, took up the race question, but with his usual dodge. He would not say whether he approved of the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South, but charged that the "Republicans" were doing the same thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The cases are not parallel, Mr. Bryan. The first thing that was done in Porto Rico was to establish schools, and gather the children therein. In the Philippines, the common school followed the army closely, and as soon as a town or barrio was pacified the schools began their work. Ths is not the case in the Southern states. There are separate schools for white and colored children, and the latter are not supported properly. In most cases, they are mere apologies for schools. The children in any Filipino village have far greater opportunities for free education than has any negro child in North Carolina or Mississippi or Louisiana.

Mr. Bryan repeated his falsehood that the government's policy is to send a few white men to the Philippines and to hold them in authority over the mass of the population by means of a standing army. He knows this is a false statement. He knows that, in every town in the is lands, as rapidly as the rebels were driven out of it, elections were held, and native officials were chosen to manage local affairs. This is exactly the way the United States has governed Arizona and New Mexico for fifty- two years; the way it is governing Oklahoma and Alaska; the way we are governing Hawaii.

Let Mr. Bryan read General Leonard Wood's report on the progress made in Cuba under American control, just made public, and he will see the policy now pursuing in Porto Rico and the Philippines. To educate and civilize the natives, and thus fit them for the highest duties of citizenship, is the plan. There is no parallel between this and the Democratic policy in the South, which is to keep the negro ignorant and illiterate, and perpetually deny him any right as a voter.

What has become of Jim Creelman?

BRYAN IN CONGRESS.

The record of Mr. Bryan, while he was a member of the House of Representatives, may be searched in vain for any practical opposition to trusts. On the contrary, he is on record as voting for the Senate amendment to the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill, whereby the Sugar trust was made the gainer by $40,000,000.

The history of that amendment is briefly as follows: The Wilson tariff bill originated, as all such measures must, in the House of Representatives. William L. Wilson was chairman of the ways and means committee, which prepared the bill, and it was named from him. The House passed the measure, and it then went to the Senate.

But the sugar schedule of the measure did not suit the Sugar trust. Mr. Havemeyer, president of the trust, who is and always has been a Democrat, went to Washington in person. He took rooms at a hotel, and sent for different senators, urging a radical change in the sugar schedule.

A junta of Democratic senators, headed by Gorman, of Maryland, and Brice, of Ohio, prepared a new sugar schedule, and compelled the Democrats of the Senate to adopt it, by the threat of refusing to vote for the Wilson bill unless this amendment was made. The passage of this amendment, made in the direct interest of the Sugar trust, was referred to by President Cleveland, in his letter at that time to Representative Catchings, as "party perfidy and party dishonor." When the bill was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment, the latter was bitterly opposed by Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, and other Democrats, but the House passed it.

The name of Mr. Bryan is recorded as voting in favor of the sugar schedule. Mr. Cleveland refused to sign the bill on account of this sugar schedule, but allowed it to become a law by holding it without veto for ten days, as the constitution provides. This vote for an amendment prepared by a trust and by which it made $40,000,000, is Mr. Bryan's entire trust record while in Congress. But he does not refer to it in his speeches at the present time.

DICKINSON'S BLAST.

Don Dickinson, Michigan's stalwart Democrat, and postmaster-general under President Cleveland, has written a letter in which he repudiates Bryan, declares that he will vote for McKinley and gives his reasons for so doing.

Like many other sound-minded and far-seeing Democrats, Mr. Dickinson cannot support Bryan because of the dangerous and un-Democratic doctrines which he teaches. Mr. Dickinson's letter is a terrific arraignment of all that Bryanism stands for, as may be judged by the following extract:

The livery of true Democracy has been stolen in which to serve all the devils that make for social disorder.

Mr. Bryan is preaching the gospel of hate.

He appeals to the envious, the discontented, the improvident, the incompetent, and the unworthy idle.

He endeavors to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family, section against section, and nation against nation.

He makes the always dangerous appeal to the evil in human nature.

He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him.

Who can dare say Mr. Dickinson is not right?

Is it not wisdom on the part of all true Democrats to do as Dickinson is doing—oppose the election of Bryan for the sake of the country and Democracy?

BRYANISM NOT DEMOCRACY.

James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland and recognized as authority on questions of finance, says he cannot vote for Bryan for president because the Nebraska man is not a Democrat.

And that very reason, because it is true, will cost Bryan thousands of Democratic votes.

Eckels is right; Bryan is not a Democrat; he is a Populist; a mixture of populism and socialism.

He is a candidate for president on the Populist ticket.

He accepted the Populist nomination and compelled the Democratic party to endorse Populist principles.

The keynote of populism is free silver and Bryan held a club over the Democratic convention at Kansas City and compelled it to specifically endorse free silver.

One of Bryan's closest friends and admirers is John Peter Altgeld, whose views are known to border on anarchism.

All the queer people, those with extreme views and no views, are lined up for Bryan.

All who are "agin the government," who have alleged grievances, who are soured on the world and who believe everything is going to destruction—all these are for Bryan.

This is not Democracy. Real Democracy does thrive on disaster. The Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson did not hail with delight business depressions, hard times and general calamity.

Real Democracy does not depend for success on closed factories, soup houses, depreciated money and general hard times.

Is it any wonder thinking Democrats, real Democrats, are leaving Bryan in droves?

They realize that the salvation of real Democracy depends on Bryan and Bryanism being swept into political oblivion.

They understand that the Democratic party to be successful must swing back to its old moorings and cut loose from the frauds and freaks which have brought disgrace upon the name.

This is why so many Democrats, Democrats in principle as well as name, are joining hands to rid the country of Bryan and his false and dangerous issues.

Chairman Jones declares this round cotton bale company is not a trust. But it monopolizes the process, will not sell machines, but puts up plants and taxes the cotton planters all they will stand for baling their cotton. If this be not a trust, what is it?

Every time Admiral Dewey thinks of Bryan he hugs himself because he is not the candidate of the Democratic party. And who can blame him?

The traveling men are busy filling their books with orders, but they will take a day off to vote for McKinley and continued prosperity.

MARKING THE BALLOT.

Do you know how to mark the Australian ballot?

Yes, of course, you think you do; but do you, really?

At every state election in Ohio, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 ballots thrown out because they are marked so defectively that the intent of the voter cannot be told.

Here in Toledo, the errors in marking are made in the wards where the business and professional men live. The Ninth and Tenth wards show a half-dozen blunders to one made in the Second, for example. Be sure you know how to mark your ballot!

At the top of each ticket is its party name and a symbol—the eagle for the Republicans, the rooster for the Democrats and so on. Under the symbol is a prominent black circle.

If you wish to vote a straight ticket, make an X in the circle, and let it go at that.

If you wish to split your ticket, don't put an X in the circle at all. At the left of each name, on every ticket, is a square. Go down the tickets and put an X in the square before the name of every man for whom you wish to vote—being sure not to get more than one X in any horizontal line.

Follow these directions and you can make no mistake.

THE FARMERS' WOES.

Mr. Bryan has, in many of his speeches this year, commiserated the sad lot of the American farmer, whom he imagines to be ground down under the iron heels of unnumbered trusts, and getting poorer each day. The record of cancelled mortgages, of heavy purchases of comforts and luxuries, and of largely increased deposits in banks in farming communities, answer the latter portion of his wail. The farmers are prosperous. If one is not, then it is his own fault—his own lack of sagacity and business enterprise. As to the first portion of Mr. Bryan's charge, here are some facts that the Nebraska gentleman dare not attempt to answer or discuss:

It now takes only 44 bushels of corn to buy a chilled steel plow (trust made) which it took 100 bushels to buy in 1896.

He can buy a wagon for 171 bushels of corn now, while the same wagon cost 344 bushels in 1896.

One pound of wool will buy four and a half yards of calico now. Four years ago it would buy only two and a half yards.

A suit of clothes that it took 100 pounds of wool to buy in 1896 can now be bought for 55 pounds.

A bushel of wheat now buys 13 yards of gingham, while in 1896 it bought but ten yards.

Three bushels of corn now buys as much muslin as twelve bushels would buy four years ago.

A self-binder required 750 bushels of corn to purchase in 1896, while now it costs but 329 bushels.

There is the same purchasing power now in 66 bushels of corn there was in 155 bushels in 1896. Now 100 bushels of oats will buy as much as 250 bushels then; and for 113 pounds of wool the farmer can buy as much as cost him 227 pounds under Cleveland and free trade.

This series of facts and comparisons could be extended indefinitely. The farmers are not worrying about the imaginary evils Mr. Bryan says they are enduring. They take no stock in him nor in his prophecies of calamity, and will vote for McKinley and prosperity instead of for Bryan, free trade, free wool, free silver and hard times.

BRYAN ON "MILITARISM."

Bryan is again "seeing things." This time it is a spook which he calls "militarism." All his declamation on this is based on the fact that, in February, 1899, congress passed a law authorizing a strength of 65,000 men for the regular army and also a volunteer force of 35,000 ment. But the law itself provides that the increased force shall continue in service not later than July 1, 1901. Then the regular army will be reduced to the old figure of 25,000, and the number above this will be mustered out, both regulars and volunteers.

In the senate, 55 senators—Republicans, Democrats and Populists—voted for this bill and only 13 against it. In the house, 203 representatives—Republicans, Democrats and Populists—voted for it, and only 33 in opposition.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, is a Tammany man and a howling supporter of Bryan; yet he voted for the bill and said in a speech:

> I am in favor of it and shall do all I can to pass it. I trust that every Democrat who sympathizes with the men in arms at Manila, with our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, will uphold at this critical moment the hands of the President. This is no time to be captious. This is no time to split hairs or play small politics; we should do our duty; we should do what is right and the people will judge us accordingly.

Bryan deliberately falsifies when he declares, as he is continually doing, that "the Republicans" increased the army to 100,000 men, and that there was no necessity at that time for the increase. A majority of the Democrats in both houses of congress supported the bill, because they recognized that it was needed.

THE GOEBEL LAW.

The legislature of Kentucky has passed a substitute for the infamous Goebel law—but it will not be in force until 90 days after its enactment. In other words, the election of November 6 will be held under the Goebel law. That is, the passage of the new law is simply a subterfuge. The Democrats propose to steal the gorevnorship again, if it be possible, as they stole it from Taylor one year ago.

The new enactment was practically forced on the Democratic legislature by public opinion. The tide was running so strongly against the Democrats because of the Goebel law that it was necessary to do something to stem it. The legislature was called in special session to enact a new election law. This was an admission of the iniquitous character of the Goebel enactment—an admission of the charges against it and its supporters. The substitute was passed—but not made operative until after the November election. One more chance to steal the state was provided for.

As Henry Watterson said, the law does not leave the election of any candidate to the people. It places in the hands of the Democratic party the absolute power to usurp the state offices and defeat the will of the voters. And that is the game they propose to try again this year.

Leading Democrats are not slow in warning their party against Bryan, the Populist.

THE BIG STRIKE IS ENDED.

There is reason for general congratulation that the strike of the anthracite miners has been called off and the men will again resume work.

Considering the large number of miners involved in the strike, the great area of country over which the strike extended, the intensity of feeling on the part of operators and men, and the differences between them, the settlement so promptly and with so little disturbance is really remarkable.

The strike created widespread attention. As is usually the case, where strikers preserve order, public sympathy was with the men. They conducted themselves well. Indeed, to the leaders must be given praise for the manner in which the strike was handled, for it is well known that a large per cent. of the miners can be made troublesome with slight provocation.

It is also true that the mine owners and operators made many concessions in order to end the strike and open the mines. The demand for coal is heavy, and with prosperity unchecked by the reelection of McKinley this demand will increase. The operators were anxious to open the mines and get to work on the orders.

A sigh of relief will go up from all over the country now that the strike is ended. Everybody is glad unless it be a few political agitators who delight to see outbreaks between capital and labor in order that they may preach class hatred.

EUROPE IS FOR BRYAN.

The men of affairs in Europe—the manufacturers, those engaged in commerce, the bankers and financiers—all are hoping for the election of Bryan.

While in a diplomatic way the great nations of Europe are on terms of amity with the United States, industrially and commercially they are our foes.

The reason is plain. The working center of the world has shifted wesward to the United States. Within the last few years we have developed an export trade in manufactured products—not alone in raw materials—that has injured the commerce of all Europe, and especially of Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium.

We have become a formidable competitor with them in the world's markets. Their industries and their commerce have been injured. The United States has made money, too, and within the same period has become Europe's creditor instead of her debtor.

Europe hopes for the election of Bryan, because it is believed his success will change all this. They look upon him as a supporter of free trade, and hope, in case of his election, that the markets of this country will be thrown open to the products of their cheap labor. They remember the effect of the Wilson bill on our industries and our export trade, and desire a repetition of it. Under Bryan they hope to win back the trade they have lost to us.

Another reason they hope for his election is that he would force silver payments of obligations; and the men who owe the millions of money borrowed in the United States would like nothing better than to pay in silver the debts contracted on a gold basis, thus saving 50 per cent of their obligations.

Consul General Edward D. Winslow, who is stationed at Stockholm, Sweden, has just returned to this country for a brief visit. He is fully convinced that the statements made above are absolute fact. Europe desires Bryan's election, because it will be a detriment to American industry and commerce, and thus work to their interests. The voters of the United States should consider these points carefully.

BRYAN AND LABOR.

In New Jersey, yesterday, Mr. Bryan reiterated the statement made in his Indianapolis speech that the only reason Republicans want a large army is to build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent among laboring men.

It seems scarcely possible that a candidate for the presidency of the United States would insult the intelligence of an audience or so clearly mark himself as a cheap demagogue as to make such a wild statement.

Under Republican rule there is mighty little discontent in the big cities of the country. The marts of trade and the hives of industry are teeming with busy, well-paid workers.

Under Democratic rule, when there is hunger, discontent, idleness and poverty in our cities, it is the Republican party which holds out to the men hope of better times. It was so in 1896 and the Republican party has met all its promises.

The Republican party does not make war on labor. Labor is not the enemy of the Republican party. The Republican party is not erecting forts and building up armies to subdue labor.

It is the Democratic party which history proves is the enemy of labor, because it favors such legislation as demoralizes business, closes factories and produces want. Cheap money, free trade and all the isms of Bryan means less work and less money to labor.

Every piece of legislation enacted in favor of labor has been made a law by Republican votes. For years the Republican party has stood for a dollar worth 100 cents to the workingman as well as to the millionaire, and for a system of protection which has kept open the workshops of this country and made it possible for American labor to be paid in excess of wages paid in any other country.

And now Bryan, the Populist, the demagogue, the disturber, the breeder of distrust and class hatred, has the audacity to intimate that the Republican party is hostile to labor, when he, himself, is doing more to unsettle industrial conditions and injure labor than any man in the country.

Secretary Root, in his Canton speech, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that "the government of the Philippine islands would not affect the character of our institutions, but the character of our institutions would determine and mould the government of the Philippine islands." There is the whole thing. The control of the islands will not hurt us or in any way abridge our liberties while it will give to the Filipino a wider liberty than he ever knew.

Who will Mr. Bryan cheat, if elected—the western silver men whom he has promised to overthrow the gold standard, or the eastern Democrats, whom he is trying to convince he will let the currency alone?

ANTI-EXPANSION HISTORY.

Despotism, usurpation and misuse of power are the charges made against McKinley in connection with his Philippine policy; but these charges are not new in American history, having been made against every President who has had any connection whatever with the expansion of our country. Jefferson's bill for the temporary administration of Louisiana territory was decried as a monstrosity of despotism. A New York paper in its issue of March 7, 1801, said that a bill which would place the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory under the control of President Jefferson, would result in the establishment of a government which would be just as despotic as that of the Turks in Asia. Jefferson endured all of these charges very patiently, and made reply only once, in a letter which fits the situation to-day. He said: "Although it is recognized that our fellow-citizens are not yet capable of self-government, yet there are many who do not think that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be suspended for a single moment."

Of Jackson it was declared most positively that the American republic would dies out under his administration. Grant was considered a Caesar who, with the sword, would change the republic into a monarchy. Even Lincoln was denounced as a military usurper. We do not mean to say that the annexation of Louisiana and Florida is altogether analogous with that of the Philippines, for in the former case we annexed adjoining territory, while in the latter case we have taken an area 8,000 miles distant; but both cases are analogous in so far that in both the respective Presidents were accused of the wildest and most Caesar-like desires.

It is more than rhetorical hyperbole, it is colossal nonsense, to say that McKinley has placed the axe at the root of the republic. The republic will exist as long as the people so desire, and we have been unable to discover any desire for a change. If the people of the United States should come to the conclusion that it is not to their interests to keep the Philippines, nothing will prevent them from acting accordingly. But that is no reason why their future should be entrusted to a Bryan. They can do both—get rid of the Bryan and the Philippines, but not both at the same time; the one must follow upon the other.

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN NOVEMBER.

We have just sent each of you a special renewal and club proposition, which will be generally accepted by all. Remember the proposition will have to be accepted during November or not at all. All who do not get our notice by November 1st, will please write us for a duplicate.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The presidential campaign, on the part of the Democrats, began with a wild attack all along the line on the issue of "imperialism." Much to the disgust of Bryan and his managers, the people failed to respond. The American citizen is a level-headed man, and "all expansions look alike to him." He sees no particular difference between the expansions by which we obtained Louisiana, and Florida, and Upper California, and Alaska, and Hawaii, and that by which we obtained Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. The former expansions proved a benefit to the United States; their wisdom, questioned at first by the "little Americans" of the time, has been proved by the results. There is an abounding faith that the Philippine expansion will prove equally advantageous. So imperialism and militarism fell flat as arguments to frighten voters into the support of Bryan.

Then Bryan turned to the trust issue, but he had no better success. His record as a representative in Congress confronted him. He voted for the Senate sugar schedule amendment to the Wilson bill—an amendment forced in the Senate at the dictation of Havemeyer, the Democratic head of the Sugar trust, and which President Cleveland characterized in his letter to Representative Catchings as "party perfidy and party dishonor." The defeat of the resolution for a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power over all trusts and combinations by the Democrats of the House has also been an obstacle Bryan could not overcome. The trust issue is a failure as a Democratic argument, because the Republicans offered the only real remedy and the Democrats opposed it.

Meantime, the silver question was avoided by the Nebraska statesman as long as he could do so. Finally he began to yield to the demand for its discussion, and his utterances made it plain that the silver issue is the real one in the campaign, and the other issues were brought forward to cloak it. This fact is now understood by all.

The contest now is for the defense of business—for the maintenance of the governmental policies and conditions which have made the nation so enormously prosperous since 1897. The Democratic party stands opposed. It is a menace to continued prosperity. And this is the issue which will attract the largest number of votes on November 6.

The men who work for wages or on salary are the ones who really have the deepest interest in the continuance of present conditions. Mr. Bryan has made desperate efforts to separate them into a distinct class, and to make them believe that their interests are opposed at every point to those of their employers. His proposition is really that they can destroy the prosperity of the businesses in which they are employed, and still be the gainers. This proposition is so absurd that it falls of its own silliness. Every worker understands that his prosperity depends upon the continued prosperity of the employers.

On next Tuesday the American people will speak with no uncertain tones, and give their verdict on Bryan and Bryanism. That verdict will be a more overwhelming defeat than that of 1896.

Funny, isn't it? In the winter of 1897-98 the Democrats were denouncing McKinley as a coward who would endure any insult from Spain rather than go to war. Now they accuse him of militarism and imperialism.

When it comes to taking possession of the open markets of the world Uncle Sam is showing Johnny Bull some examples of rare hustling in all parts of the globe.

The paramount issue is business prosperity; shall it be continued under Republican rule or shall we invite a panic by the election of Bryan?

THE ARMY CANTEEN

The army post exchange—of which the canteen is but a minor part—was established about 1890. It took the place of the sutler's tent of the civil war, and of the later post trader. The post exchange is the private soldier's club, restaurant and grocery store. It provides the soldier with all sorts of convenient articles and harmless additions to his rations. It generally contains a billiard table and a reading room where periodicals are kept on file, and sometimes the beginnings of a library. It is in charge of a commissioned officer, who is responsible for its finances, property and stock, and for the enforcement of its rules and the preservation of order in its rooms. This officer is accountable to the post commander for the condition and conduct of the exchange, and there is a strict quarterly audit of its finances.

The post exchange is in fact an application, for the private soldier's benefit, of the principle of co-operation to the little world of an army post. Not only are all articles sold at lower rates than the soldier can obtain them at the neighboring stores, but all profits are devoted to his benefit. Earnings of the exchange go in part to improve its own furniture, appointments and conveniences, and in part to better the company messes and sustain bands and rational amusements. It provides the soldier with a clean and comfortable place of resort where he can pass the leisure hours in better company and under better influences than he is likely to find outside of the garrison.

The Canteen.

The canteen is but one department of the post exchange. It is a room in which only beer and perhaps light wines, but no whisky nor other distilled liquors, can be had by the men. "Treating" is not allowed. No man is allowed to have enough to become intoxicated. And, last winter, it was provided that the canteen should never be placed in charge of a soldier, but always a civilian must be secured to attend to it.

As stated above, the canteen originated in 1890. That was a time of peace. The regular army was distributed among the various army posts in the United States—such as Fort Sheridan, Chicago; Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Columbus Barracks, Columbus; Vancouver Barracks, etc. American soldiers are not prisoners, and can not and should not be kept under prison discipline. Were such a thing attempted, desertions would be by wholesale.

It was found that, whenever the men had leave of absence, those who used liquor would patronize the vile groggeries which had sprung up at every army post, outside the government grounds, and which depended for patronage upon the soldiers. As a result, every pay-day was followed by a crop of courts-martial for drunkenness with punishment and fines.

The canteen was adopted as a remedy for this. It has had a remarkable effect in diminishing the amount of drunkenness and number of cases of punishment therefor.

The post exchange, as a correspondent of the New York Sun points out, really promotes "temperance" in a practical and efficient way. Its writer was at Vancouver barracks when one of the first exchanges was opened. The records there show that the number of soldiers in the guard-house after pay day was at once reduced from about 60 to about 10, and that this improvement continued.

When the Spanish war came on, an enormous volunteer army was raised, and the men gathered into great camps. In many of the volunteer regiments, the regulations as to the canteen were not observed. The writer was at Chattanooga in June, 1898, and noted their wholesale violation. In company with others, he assisted in preparing a formal protest, which was forwarded to the War department. The government had every energy taxed in organizing and providing equipment for army and navy, but the violations of the canteen regulations were eventually put down.

The Canteen at Manila.

Some of the fanatics among the prohibitionists, who lashed themselves into a fury over the canteen, evidently forget the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." The Blade has had letters during this campaign, giving utterances from the pulpit and the stump which we know to be absolute lies, and which should never have been uttered by a man with any regard for the truth. Without dignifying any of these lies by reprinting them, the facts as to Manila saloons will be briefly given. First is given the official report of Chaplain Charles G. Pierce, who has been in the Philippines since Feb. 4, 1899, and who reported on the matter to the War department:

"I have read the statement that but two saloons existed in Manila at the time of its occupation by the Americans. As I first saw that city, only eight days later, I can say that this figure is too small; and although it is a fact that more public saloons exist to-day, it is also true that there are not so many of them as to involve a net increase in the number of places in Manila where liquor may be procured, but, on the contrary, a diminution. The truth is that the American saloon has superseded something else. What it has superseded is a most important question in this interesting controversy."

Note the fact that Chaplain Pierce does not refer to the army canteen when he says "American saloon." He means saloons run by American civilians, not connected with the army in any way.

"When I first saw Manila the streets were practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps about twelve feet square, in which the natives were selling, at a merely nominal price, not only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin, called 'vino' or 'bino.' These 'gin shacks' should certainly be included in the number of drinking places existing at the beginning, and their number was very large. The character of this native drink was so fiery and villainous that its effect upon such of our men who used it was deplorable. It became my duty to bury two soldiers who never recovered from the effects of drinking it. One of them had been in the service about eighteen years, and received from his officers, in personal conversation with me, a commendation so flattering with regard to his character for sobriety and soldierly honor that it might be coveted by any man. He had never been a drunkard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he became maddened, and lingered in his delirium a whole week, never having recovered his reason at the time of his death. Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic by a system which finally resulted in its prohibition.

"I am not personally an advocate of any saloon, but I am forced to give my testimony that the substitution of regimental canteens, in which only beer was sold in place of this traffic in native gin, resulted in a most immediate and perceptible improvement in the sobriety of the troops. I should welcome the day when all men, out of the army as well as in it, might find it agreeable by their abstinence to crush out the market for all malt and spirituous products. That millennial age, however, has not dawned, and my opinion is that it is better to accept such forms of restriction as are feasible than to insist upon a theory which, however ideal, is impossible of enforcement.

"I bear my cheerful testimony to the earnest effort of the commanding general, supplemented by the vigilance of the two incumbents of the provost marshal general's office, to crush out the more dangerous forms of this traffic, and to impose such restrictive regulations as will reduce the whole business to a minimum. The whole history of our occupation of Manila has been one of development and progress along physical, intellectual, and moral lines, and I believe that no man could refuse to admit it had he been permitted to see the progress of this work and to be admitted, to some slight extent, into the confidence of those who are charged with it. I am quite sure that the desire of the authorities would involve the further diminution of these saloons, by some gradual process, which will lead up to the very limit of feasibility.

"The critics of those who have this work in charge may have a share in the improvement of our men, which is more practical than mere criticism. In the first place they should see to it that some provision is made through Congress for furnishing a chaplain for each regiment stationed there, so that religious and moral instruction may persistently be given to all of our troops. In the second place, their contributions ought to be given to those who have in mind the establishment of reading rooms and club houses for soldiers, so that men may find some other place furnished by Christian people which is as bright and as attractive to them in their leisure hours as the saloon itself.

"These measures will doubtless serve to lessen very greatly the attendance at saloons, and I conceive it to be the duty of the American people, in behalf of the men whom they have sent forth to hold their territories and to fight their battles (as brave and noble and true a body of men as ever stood in the defence of any nation) to make sacrifices, if need be, to insure the establishment of such agencies as may, along the line of moral suasion and religious influence, counteract more baneful agencies and supplant lower instincts with loftier ideals."

Native "Bino."

Chaplain Pierce does not really state the case as to the native liquor "bino," strongly enough. The cases of insanity reported some time ago were largely of men crazed by this infernal mixture. Most of these victims were sent to San Francisco for treatment, and the sea voyage and abstinence from "bino" cured all but the worst cases. The native drinking-holes selling this compound have been the most difficult to contend with in the Philippine campaign.

As soon as the rebel army was defeated and crumbled into marauding bands, the garrisons in the towns established post exchanges and canteens—a thing impossible during active military operations. The result has been a vast improvement in the drinking habits of the men. If they will drink, beer is better in that climate than this fiery native intoxicant.

Provost Marshal Williams.

Provost Marshal Williams, U. S. A., also reported to the War department on the number of saloons in Manila. The following summarizes his report:

Under the Spanish regime there were in the city of Manila not less than 3,000 native wine shops. There are no records extant, but the statements of the distillers of native wine as to the number of licenses which they held have furnished a safe basis of computation. At present there are, according to the official records of Provost Marshal Williston, [illegible] saloons and 540 native wine shops in Manila. On May 17, 1899, there were 297 saloons and 617 wine shops, showing that there has been a decrease of 126 in the number of liquor distributing agencies during the last year. There has also been a material decrease in the amount of liquor sold. The number of saloons and wine shops in Manila is not greater in proportion, if, indeed, as great, as in the large cities of the United States.

The records show that there is not a single discharged American soldier engaged in the saloon business in Manila to-day. Only 25 of all the retail liquor dispensers are Americans, the remainder being Spaniards and Orientals. The restrictions upon the sale of liquor to soldiers are most severe, and the chief trouble in enforcing the observance of this rule has been encountered with the natives. The facts as produced from the records of the provost marshal should be convincing proof of the fact that American occupation has resulted in the mitigation of the evils of the liquor traffic, just as it has resulted in the mitigation of the wrongs which the natives suffered under the Spanish regime.

Testimony of Officers.

In 1890, the War department asked the commanding officer of every company, battalion, regiment, troop and battery in the regular service, without exception, and some 500 non-commissioned officers, those who had seen years of service, for their own opinion of the canteen, and its effects on the morals and conduct of the men. The majority was absolutely overwhelming in favor of the present system.

Abolishing the Canteen.

The army reorganization bill contained a section which prohibited any soldier from being placed in charge of a canteen. The remainder of the section was obscure in wording. This section was promulgated officially to the army, and immediately there came to the War department a shoal of inquiries as to the scope of the section. The secretary of war, General Alger, in pursuance of the plain provision of law, submitted the section to the attorney general, the law adviser of the government, who gave it as his opinion that the section did not abolish the canteen, nor could be so construed. When Secretary Root followed General Alger, he had the matter taken up again, but the attorney general reaffirmed his former decision.

Many good people, who do not understand fully official duties, have been scolding because the President did not overrule this decision. The President's duty is not to interpret laws. If Congress wished to abolish the canteen, it could have passed a bill of a half-dozen lines which would have done it. If there be any fault, it lies with Congress, not with the President.

Bill for Repeal.

Early last summer, the judiciary committee of the House reported favorably a bill to abolish the canteen. It is now on the House calendar, and will come up for action at the coming session, which begins in about a month. Then, if Congress decides to abolish the canteen, it will do so by passing the bill; if not, it will let matters stand as they are.

PROSPERITY'S EVIDENCES.

Within the past four years the individual deposits in the national banks of the country have increased by $910,000,000. The deposits in the savings banks—wherein the working people bank their surplus—have increased by $500,000,000.

These two items show that the prosperity of the country has reached all classes of people—not only to the merchants and business men, who deposit their profits in the commercial banks, but to the laboring men and small investors, who keep their surplus in the savings banks. The number of this latter class of depositors has increased 622,324 since 1896.

This means prosperity. It means progress. It means a condition which should be preserved by maintaining the governmental policies whose operation has so wonderfully changed the conditions of four years ago. The people have it in their power to perpetuate present conditions by electing a Republican president and a Republican congress; and they will do so.

A St. Louis broker has the following two advertisements in the Globe-Democrat: "For Sale—$50,000 United States of Mexico 5 per cent silver bonds at 42," and "Wanted—50,000 United States of Mexico 5 per cent gold bonds at 10." Mexico has the "double standard," that is to say, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16½ to 1. Mexico's stock of gold money is less than $800,000; her stock of silver money is over $22,000,000. Mexico's bonds are worth less than 50 cents on the dollar unless payable specifically in gold. This is the sort of "double standard" which Bryan invites the American people to support.

GRANT AND M'KINLEY.

"If you ask from whence he hails from,
My answer it shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
With its famous apple tree."
—Roscoe Conkling, speech nominating Gen. Grant.

If you ask from whence he hails from,
My answer it shall be,
He comes from old Ohio,
With a cinch on victory.
CHAS. F. THURBER.
Columbus, Ohio.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Express Charges Prepaid,

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit**. We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article ,and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

We are now prepared to supply the complete set, second part of, The Parisian Dream City, handsomely bound in flexible covers, all charges prepaid, for only $1.50; or the book and The Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. This offer will be good for 30 days only.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Down With the Yellow Peril.

"Against these hideous Belgian hares,"
now states in great dejection
Our home-grown Bunny, "I would like to
beg my friends' protection."
—Indianapolis Journal.

THE JAPANESE ARMY TO-DAY

"The Japanese army has astonished the world by its gallantry and grit," remarked a visitor from San Francisco at one of the hotels the other day, "but I will venture the prediction that its fighting qualities are just now at high-water mark and that its future military forces will never again exhibit the courage and devotion that distinguishes its soldiery at present. I don't mean that the little Jap will cease to be a good fighter—he will always be that—but he is not likely to retain the peculiar enthusiasm that has won so much admiration of late among the international allies. My business has thrown me into frequent contact with the Japanese," continued the speaker, "and I have had an unusual opportunity for studying their character. To begin with, they are intensely proud of their country, as well they may be, because of its almost miraculous development from Oriental barbarism to comparative civilization in little more than one generation. Modern commercialism has not yet destroyed lofty ideals among them, and they are crammed full of patriotism of the most romantic brand. 'Glory' is as good a word to conjure with as it was in France under Napoleon the Great, and a soldier asks nothing better than a chance to die in his uniform, provided always that he can do it in a fine, dramatic fashion for the edification of the honest folks at home. A highly educated and very intelligent Japanese of my acquaintance tells me the native school books are filled with stories of heroism on the field o fbattle, and that almost every cemetery in the empire has tombstones with stirring epithets in honor of those who fell in the former war with China. Certain days are set apart for public ceremonies in memory of the soldier dead; poems are read, songs are sung by the children and young women, and, what is most important of all, special pains are taken to celebrate the valor of humble private troopers who fell in action. They are mentioned by name, their deeds are recited by the chief men of the place and there must be something tremendously inspiring in the spectacle of a whole community assembled to do homage to the memory of some poor fellow who may have been a mere laborer in private life. It makes a wonderful appeal to the national imagination and fires the common people with military ardor. However, that sort of thing is bound to wear itself out in the course of time. The present Japanese army represents a fine idyllic that is almost an anachronism in this practical day and date. The coming generation is not apt to see the like of the little men who scaled the walls of Tien-Tsin with their naked hands."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1900—Kingsbury Cape.

Sizes , medium and large. A dressy and stylish model, circular in design and fited at the shoulders by two darts. The high, flaring collar is cut in points. Silk, satin or velvet are the materials used for dressy designs, trimmed with chiffon, silk or jet passementerie and ribbon. The linings are generally of some daintily tinted silks.

1903—Astor Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. There is a new and special craze for blouses, of the real old-fashioned sort, that are really full and loose. It is a most comfortable garment is the sailor-blouse, and easy to make and stylish. A very pretty blouse design is the Astor. It is made of full-blue French flannel, and may be lined with blue silk if desired. It is cut to end at the waistline. The back is plain and the front full, and a pointed sailor collar finishes the neck. The one-piece sleeve has a straight cuff. The chemisette, or shield, is faced on the fitted lining.

1916—Bertha Apron.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The school season naturally brings a demand for pretty new aprons. The Bertha apron is plain or dressy according to the material used for trimming; the skirt is the length of the dress skirt finished with a hem. The dainty little bib and shoulder straps can be plain or fancy. The model is of white linen, the Breton straps being of lawn insertion; the insertion is continued below the belt both front and back, and the shoulder straps are run through with black velvet ribbon.

1917—Warleigh Suit.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years.—There is nothing more desirable for boys' rough wear than the knickerbocker trousers, which do not get out of shape, and, being loose, do not pull at the waist. For little boys the jacket worn with knickerbockers should be cut long, almost to the knees, while older boys take the usual length, just over the hips. The jacket for the Warleigh suit has box plaits two inches wide stitched on, there are three in front and two in back. There is a neat close coat collar and the regular two-piece coat sleeve, and the belt passes through straps or under all plaits except the center one. The trousers are fitted at the hips, open at the side, and are gathered to a band at the knee. The model is of rough gray tweed, fastened with dark pearl buttons. There is one row of stitching about the collar and sleeves, and knee-band buttons on the outside with two small buttons.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1905—Windermere Cape.

Sizes, medium and large. A very stylish new design showing the very latest model, is given in the "Windermere." It is circular in cut, and is fitted by two darts. The high collar is also fitted with seams and the front is finished with revers. The wrap may be made of any double-faced goods, or of thinner material, and lined with flannel or silk. As illustrated, the material used was elephant gray broadcloth with a lining of gray and white. Silk and the revers of coarse cream lace over the cloth.

1910—Shelbourne Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. This design is suitable to complete a costume of any of the favorite gown fabrics. It is a two-piece skirt, slashed up from the foot at intervals, with a box-plait set in. The fulness at the sides and back is taken up in tucks. Bands of flat trimming or machine stitching is the favorite finish for these skirts.

A Risk to Run.

"Do you read that big circus poster newspaper clear through?"

"Gracious, no; if I took in all that alleged information and then tried to talk about one-tenth of it somebody would chloroform me."—Denver Times.

As to Powder.

One Bachelor—What sort of powder do you suppose this "baby powder" is we see advertised everywhere?

The Second—I don't know, but I guess it must be the kind that makes more noise than the other.—Detroit Free Press.

An Exception.

A fool and his money soon parted?
That may be the general rule.
But what of the grasping old miser?
He's surely one kind of a fool.
—Catholic Standard.

BRYAN A TRAITOR.

Aguinaldo Says He Promised Him Independence if Elected.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 29.—A letter reached William T. Ditman, of Oxford, to-day, that is as a voice of warning from the dead of the American citizens who are soon to determine the policy of this nation towards the Philippines. It was written on August 27, by Mr. Ditman's son, Sergeant Willard Leroy Ditman, who was killed near Colivo, Panay, four days after the letter was written. The son's dead body is now following his last letter across the Pacific.

In his letter Sergeant Ditman, after describing the pursuit by his detachment of the Sixth United States infantry of General Zohno's raiders, adds:

"In Malino we saw displayed a large poster, of which I make a copy in the hope that it might prove a warning to some of our friends at home. It reads:

"'The Americans are on the verge of giving up. They are now engaged in war with China and Turkey, and they have lost three regiments in China by total annihilation. Their best and only battleship is now floating on the rocks on the coast of China, every man on board having been lost.

"'Senor Colonel Bryan has notified his generalship, Senor Aguinaldo, that in ninety days he will be president of the United States, and he will immediately acknowledge our flag and independence and withdraw the troops.

"'The present administration is composed of scoundrels, and the new commission is made up of the same class of men. Their purpose is to come over here and try by the last and only means to cheat our country out of its rights.

"'We ask that all Filipinos cling together, as one man, and by the end of the year, we will be rewarded with our liberty.'"

GOLD RESERVE

Is Now the Largest Ever Held in Vaults of the Treasury.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The fact that the gold in the vaults of the treasury department has reached an unprecedented figure in the history of the country was a source of much gratification to treasury officials to-day. In speaking of the subject United States Treasurer Roberts said:

"The amount of gold held by the United States is an unfailing barometer of prevailing business conditions. The fact that it amounts to a sum far in excess of any heretofore established by the government indicates that the country is experiencing an era of exceptional prosperity. The total now held by the treasury is $451,477,407. This amount includes $150,000,000 held as a reserve fund, $248,409,679 representing gold certificates and a balance of $53,067,725 in the general treasury fund. This money has come largely from the customs paid during the past three fiscal years, aggregating $332,605,185. To state the case in another way, $192,966,531 has come from the excess of imports of gold over the exports and the residue, $164,800,565, in the product of our own mines above what was used in the arts. It may be interesting to know that the actual amount of gold in circulation in the United States and its provinces is now 39.24 per cent of all our currency. This is by far the largest ratio of circulation on record.

"Our national treasury now holds more gold than is controlled by any other government on earth. France, whose board was quite recently the largest, holds only $444,537,754, and is on the descending grade. The Imperial Bank of Russia, recently at the head of the list of money holders, is now third and holds only $346,800,100. The Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany possess less than $300,000,000 in gold. We have recently loaned $50,000,000 abroad, and yet, because we have become the creditor nation, between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 is now about coming this way. This money is coming from France, England, South Africa and Australia. In addition to the sum held by the government the national banks, according to their latest reports to the department, have $312,000,000 of gold in their possession. This amount is in banks where we can reach it on short notice if necessary. Private banks and trust companies, individuals and business houses generally throughout the country hold various sums of gold also, so that the entire gold stock of the country is now $1,059,000,000.

"All these figures, in my estimation, make a clinching argument in favor of the support of our present administration. Any change in that system would work harmful results. If we were to resort to the free coinage of silver, for instance, the reserve would be materially reduced within a very short time. Naturally people holding gold certificates would want gold coin, in view of the fact that the value of our standard money—silver—would be depreciated. These holders would present their gold certificates and receive coin in exchange. Gold exports would be renewed and the government would be unable to lay its hands upon any appreciable quantity of the metal. It would therefore be totally unable to reissue the gold certificates and they would retire from circulation. When the amount of gold declines it is always an unmistakable sign that some radical change is operating in the business of the country. That has always been the case. Free silver would deplete it and place the government in an embarrassing position. As for the business interests of the country, as judged from the condition of the fund under free and unlimited coinage of silver, conclusions may be easily drawn."

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

Putnam, Conn., Oct. 26.—John Addison Porter, former secretary to President McKinley, lies dangerously ill at his country residence in Pomfret, four miles from here. A report reached here today that his condition is such that his life is despaired of. The members of Mr. Porter's family have requested the attending physicians to make no statement in regard to the case. It is understood, however, that the patient underwent on Wednesday a most delicate and dangerous surgical operation.

DEWEY'S BROTHER DEAD.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 27.—Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, has died at his home in this city. He had been ill several months with kidney trouble, but his death was unexpected. He was 71 years of age. He served in the Civil War as quartermaster of the Eighth Vermont regiment.

Bayard Taylor's Home.

Westchester, Pa., Oct. 26.—The home of the late Bayard Taylor, known as Cedarcroft, was yesterday sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the claim of a trust company, to Elwood Green, of Kennett Square, Pa., for $9,375.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

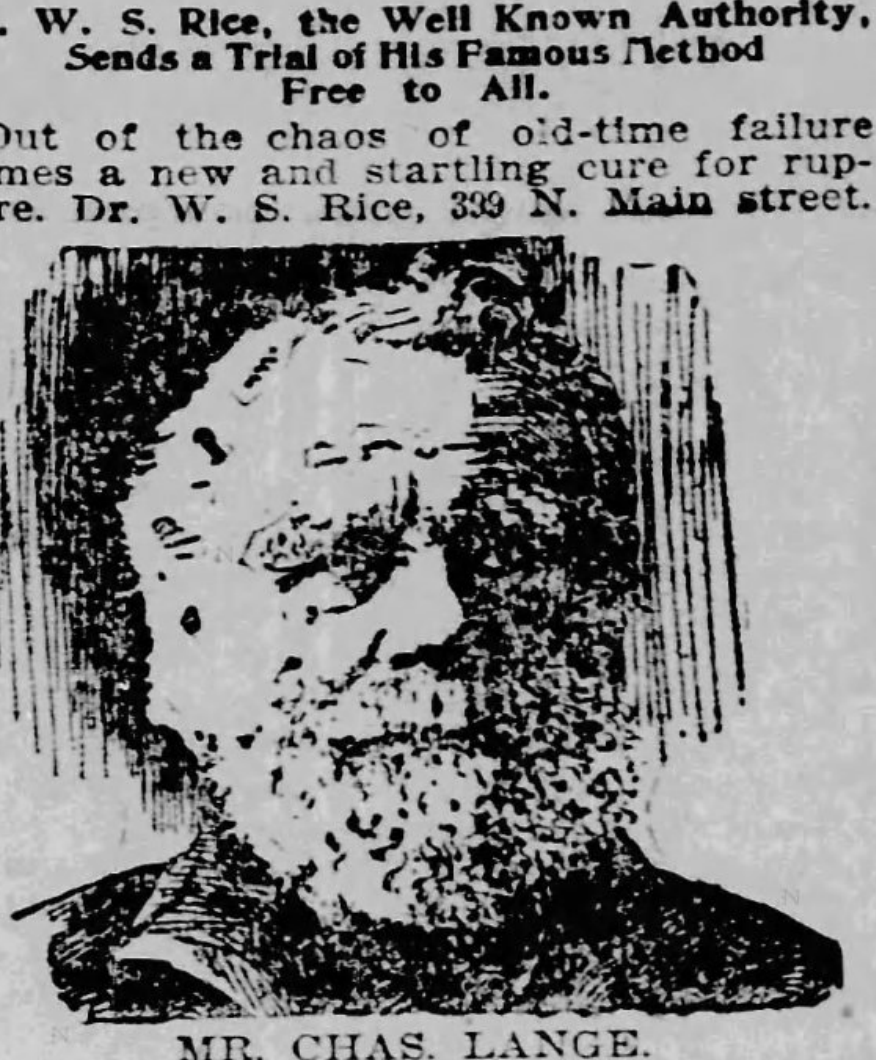
Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture. Dr. W. S. Rice, 339 N. Main street, Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method, the cure of Charles Lange, Morrison, Ill., is a welcome piece of intelligence. Mr. Lange is a well preserved old gentleman, 72 years of age and for eighteen years had a bad double rupture which no treatment could cope with. After a short use of the Rice method the left rupture healed entirely and the right was almost closed in a few weeks. To-day he is as sound as a dollar, wears no truss or other support and his cure is only one of hundreds of similar cases reported by those who use the Rice method. Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.



MR. CHAS. LANGE.

FIGHTING IN LUZON

Frequent Combats Between Americans and Insurgents.

Manila, Oct. 29.—While scouting near Looc a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth regiments, under Captain Beigler, were attacked by four hundred insurgents armed with rifles, under the command of a white man, whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for most part were intrenched. After a heroic effort Captain Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than seventy-five. The fight lasted for more than two hours. Captain Beigler and three privates were slightly wounded and two of the Americans killed. An engagement took place October 24, between detachments of the Third cavalry and Thirty-third Volunteer infantry, numbering 60, and a force of insurgents including 400 riflemen and 1,000 Bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally under pressure of overwhelming numbers the Americans were compelled to retire to Narvican.

Lieut. George L. Febiger and four privates were killed, nine were wounded and four are missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is stimated at 150.

A civilian launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise, near Arayat, was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry. The American troops, on hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and recaptured it.

Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, has sworn special enmity towards his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who captured Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, who is still a prisoner.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent general, Cailles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and forty men were sent in to hospital. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and visiting Polillo island, off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garronse.

Reports from General Young's district show a daily increase of insurgents there, owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

FIGHTING IN ILOCOS.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The war department to-day received a dispatch from General MacArthur giving an account of a fight, in which a small detachment of American troops attacked a much superior force of Filipinos. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Oct. 26.—Adjutant General, Washington.—October 24 First Lieutenant Febinger, 40 men, Co. H, Thirty-third regiment, U. S. infantry volunteers; Second Lieutenant Grayson Veihdt, 60 men, Troop L, Third cavalry, attacked insurgents fourteen miles east of Larvican, Ilocos province, Luzon; developed strong position occupied by about 400 riflemen, 1,000 bolomen under command of Juan Villamor, subordinate of Timos. Desperate fight ensued which was most creditable to force engaged, though under heavy pressure of overwhelming numbers, our troops were compelled to return to Larvican, which was accomplished in a tactical and an orderly manner. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bath and a civilian teamster, captured early in the fight, were released by Villamor. According to their accounts insurgents were much stronger than reported herein and their loss, at a moderate estimate, is over 150. Our loss, killed, First Lieutenant George L. Febinger, Charles A. Lindenberg, William F. Wilson, Co. H, Thirty-third regiment U. S. volunteers; Andrew T. Johnson, farrier; Guy E. McClintock, Troop L, Third regiment, U. S. cavalry. Wounded: Co. H, Thirty-third volunteer infantry, Floyd W. McPherson, hip, slight; John W. Grace, face, slight; Foyd H. Heard, cheek, slight; Harry S. Johnson, knee, serious. Troop K, Third U. S. cavalry, Corporal Adam R. Wachs, arm, slight; Alfred Downer, lip and head, slight; Charles W. Martin, thigh, slight; Oscar O. Bradford, foot, slight; William E. Hunder, leg, below knee, slight.

"Missing: Co. H, Thirty-third regiment; John J. Boyd, Samuel P. Harris; Troop L, Third cavalry, Samuel Davis, Fred Schwed.

"Twenty-nine horses missing, some are know to be killed.

(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

MANY WERE BAPTIZED.

Manila, Oct. 29.—Archbishop Chappelle, who recently left Manila, accompanied by several friars for the northern district of Luzon under conditions that aroused the suspicions of the Filipinos here that he intended to establish the friars in parishes there, was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Dagupan. As two years have elapsed since an opportunity for baptism had been presented, more than two thousand five hundred persons have been baptized.

In view of the protest of the parish against the appointment of a friar as parish priest, Mgr. Chappelle did not attempt to make it.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Discussion of Returns for Cities With 25,000 Population.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The census bureau in a bulletin issued, summarizes the returns of population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofore. There are 159 of these and the bulletin shows that the percentage of increase in their population from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5 as against 49.5 for the same cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136 of 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625 against 14,855,489 in 1890, and 9,933,927 in 1880. Of these 159 cities, divided into four classes, 19 had 200,000 and over, 19 had 100,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 50,000.

In 1880 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to 28, and in 1900 to 38.

In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more as compared with 58 in 1890 and 35 in 1880.

The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 101,795,809 as against a population in 1890 of 80,879,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 20,196,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of half a million each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

New York, under the act of consolidation which became effective Jan. 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1900, as compared with a population for what was formerly New York city of a little more than 1,500,000 in 1890, and of substantially 1,200,000 in 1880. The population of the territory now comprised within the present limits of New York was, approximately, 2,500,000 in 1890, and 1,900,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having very nearly 850,000 inhabitants, as compared with not much more than 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their relative rank in 1900.

Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years, and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890, and is now the eleventh largest city in the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900, as compared with 1880, may be mentioned that of Seattle, Wash., which has advanced from the 150th to the 48th place; Los Angeles, from the 135th to the 36th place; Duluth, from the 156th to the 72d place; Kansas City, Kan., from the 153d to the 76th place, and Portland, Ore., from the 106th to the 42d place.

Other notable changes in rank from 1880 to 1900 are Birmingham, Ala., from 154th to 99th; Tacoma, from 155 to 103; Spokane, from 157 to 105; Dallas, from 137 to 88; and Saginaw, from 136 to 89.

The following named states and territories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more; Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 70 are found in the North Atlantic division, 48 in the North Central division, 18 in the South Central division, 12 in the western division, and 11 in the South Atlantic division. Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, 20, and is followed by Pennsylvania with 18, and New York with 12.

The most significant growth of cities is that for the three cities in the state of Washington, namely, Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. These three cities, combined, had only 4,981 inhabitants in 1880, but the population had increased to 98,765 in 1890, and to 155,233 in 1900, the increase during the past decade being equivalent to 57.1 per cent.

Nebraska is the only state in which the combined population of the cities contained therein shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

Of the total population represented by the 159 cities in 1900 (19,694,625), 10,098,696, or 51.3 per cent, is contained in the 70 cities situated in the North Atlantic division, and 6,071,861 or 30.8 per cent in the 48 cities situated in the north central division, leaving only 3,354,069, or 17.9 per cent, for the remaining cities situated in the other three geographical divisions.

NO DIVIDED SKIRTS.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Mrs. H. P. Colegrove will not ride at the Chicago Horse show. The management, in the person of Mortimer Levering, chairman of the financial committee, has returned her entrance fees and she has withdrawn, according to his request, the entries of her two horses from the four classes in which their names appear in the printed catalogue of the show.

Mr. Levering's request was made, he says, as soon as he learned that it was the intention of Mrs. Colegrove to appear in the arena wearing a divided skirt.

Mrs. Colegrove is the originator of the divided skirt as applied to equestrian purposes. She is a large handsome brunette of the dashing type and is an excellent horsewoman. She has been a prominent figure at horse shows in western cities, and rode at the Chicago show of three years ago.

Biggest Gold Ingot.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 24.—The Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mine of Quesnelle has shipped to New York a record-breaking ingot, weighing 753 pounds and of the value of $154,765.

HYPNOTISM

Anybody can learn to exert a magic influence over others. You can become proficient in curing diseases and bad habits of every nature. The acquirement of these powers brings happiness and health; develops will power; gratifies ambitions; gives one the key to personal and social success, and suggests many opportunities to make money.

If at all interested don't fail to write for the most wonderful book of the age, entitled "Wonders of Hypnotism," 100 pages, profusely illustrated. This work instructs you how to thoroughly master all the secrets of Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, Personal Magnetism and all Occult Sciences. It is sent Absolutely Free. We guarantee you success.

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sight. This is a strictly honest offer of a beautiful Silk Dr
antee to send it absolutely free together with the above d
every one selling 6 sets of these Pins at 25c a set. We ask
to sell only 6 sets send name and address and we will send the
the $1.50 and we guarantee if you comply with the offer we s
Bracelet and Hearts: the Silk Dress, full 12 to 15 yards, any shade or color you desire.
We make this extraordinary inducement to secure honest people who will introduce our
All who have received these handsome and valuable presents are perfectly delighted.
Mountain, Ark., writes: I received the Silk Dress and am well pleased with it
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$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no c
paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Ca

BRYAN A TRIMMER

Talked of Becoming a Populist to Break Into the Senate.

Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 29.—The Conservative, of which J. Sterling Morton is editor, has discovered and will publish two letters written by William J. Bryan when he was a member of Congress, which are likely to have an important influence upon the campaign in this state.

One letter shows that Mr. Bryan cared more to be a member of the United States Senate than a member of the Democratic party, as he seriously considered turning a Populist in order to insure his election. The letter is as follows:

"Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1894.—Dear Sir: I believe that the easiest way to become United States Senator would be to announce myself as a Populist and be nominated by them, for I believe we could elect a Populist legislature in that way without doubt. To do that, however, would prevent my doing certain work which I regard as very important. As an avowed Populist I would be criticised for going into the Democratic districts and urging Populists to support free silver Democrats, and I would be expected to act in harmony with the Populist leaders in lines of policy, for they would resent such independence as I would think necessary and a dissension might injure the party more than I could help it.

* * * * *

"It is barely possible that the legislature will be so divided that I may be elected Senator. While this would be acceptable and would enable me to carry on the fight on national questions, it is a matter about which I do not worry, because I am satisfied that I can make more outside of Congress than I can make here, and I would be with my family more and have to work less.

"I hope you may find your new work both congenial and remunerative. Wherever there are public documents which you would like, let me know and I would be glad to send them. Very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN.

"Not for publication."

Letter on Prohibition.

The other letter, the Conservative says, "indicates his position on the Prohibition question, and shows whether it was determined by principle or expediency." The letter is as follows:

"Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11, 1890.—Dear Sir and Friend: You favor just received. I expect to attend the convention at Omaha and am glad that you are going. I will try and leave here at once, so that we can get together and talk over the platform before the convention. I have no doubt we will agree on tariff opinions, but I have been in much trouble over the temperance plank. I, like you and the great bulk of the party, am opposed to prohibition; we had better content ourselves with a declaration against sumptuary legislation, such as we usually have.

"We have a number of men who will vote for the amendment, among them Sawyer, Snell, Lewis, Miller, Whitmore, etc., etc. They do not ask us to declare in favor of prohibition, but simply to do as the Republicans have done—leave it to each individual to vote as he likes. By declaring against prohibition we will lose a good many votes, while we will not gain Republican votes. We tried that last fall in our county, declared in so many words against prohibition and the saloons went solid against us.

"I wish I could see you before the convention. Can't you come up here Thursday morning and go from here to Omaha, and we can discuss all the planks. Will draw up the plank you suggest. Yours truly,

W. J. BRYAN."

Bryan Refuses to Talk.

New York, Oct. 29.—William J. Bryan last night, just as he was leaving New York, was asked whether the following was a correct quotation from a letter said to have been written by him May 29, 1894:

"I believe the easiest way to become United States Senator would be to announce myself as a Populist and be elected by them, for I believe we could elect a Populist legislature in that way without a doubt."

His answer was this:

"I do not care to discuss this matter. It is not a part of this campaign."

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

London, Oct. 27.—The Marchioness of Anglesey has started the ball of scandal rolling in the British nobility by beginning an action for a divorce. The marquis, her husband, is the head of the house of Paget, which is well known in America. One of its members, Almeric Paget, married W. C. Whitney's daughter, and another the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens.

THE MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

The Marchioness says many harsh things about her husband. One of them is that shortly after they were married he compelled her to take part in a fancy dress competition at a public ball at Nice, in which her sole rivals and competitors were women of notorious character.

SENSIBLE ACTION.

Marrville, Mo., Oct. 26.—A resolution offered before the Presbyterian synod of Missouri condemning President McKinley and the administration for their attitude on the liquor question as expressed in the canteen law, and enjoining ministers to vote for the candidate of the Prohibition party, was defeated by a vote of 26 to 13. The synod of Missouri embraces six presbyteries, five in Missouri and one in Arkansas.

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Send name and address no money, and we
12 boxes of Comfort Cough Tablets. Will cure a
day. Sell them for 10 cents a box. Send us the
we will mail you these two beautiful SOLID GOLD
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We take back all not sold.
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E. J. WORST'S Catarrh Inhaler

Cures Catarrh, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, and all Diseases of the Air Passages.

SPECIAL OFFER!

For a short time I will mail to any reader, naming this paper, one of my new Scientific Catarrh Inhalers, with medicine for one year on three days' trial, free. If it gives satisfaction, send me $1.00; if not, return it after three days' trial. Could any proposition be fairer?

E. J. WORST, 658 Main St., Ashland, Ohio.

Not Sold by Druggists. AGENTS WANTED.

MAX MUELLER DEAD.

London, Oct. 29.—The death of Max Mueller, which occurred yesterday and which has been expected daily for a fortnight, removes the most eminent scholar at Oxford, and, with the exception of Herbert Spencer, who is in a condition of great physical weakness at Brighton, the greatest philosopher in England. Unlike Spencer he had one source of recreation outside of the studies and researches of a lifetime. This was music.

He died yesterday at 12:35 p. m. His disease was an affection of the liver.

Until ten days ago he was able to continue writing his autobiography, dictating to his son. He was perfectly conscious until yesterday morning.

MAX MUELLER.

Frequently during his illness dispatches of inquiry were received from Emperor William.

Max Mueller was born at Dessau, Germany, December 6, 1823. His name was Frederick Maximilian Mueller. He was educated at Leipsic, Berlin, and Paris, and became a noted Sanskrit scholar and comparative philologist. In 1846 he went to England, and in 1854 became professor of modern languages and literature at Oxford. Since 1868 he has been professor of comparative philology. He translated and wrote several works, his chief production being "A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature."

POTTER PALMER'S HAT.

New York, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Potter Palmer did not bring the Cross of the Legion of Honor with her when she returned to America from Paris this week but she did bring Mr. Palmer, and he, in turn, brought with him the queerest top hat ever seen off the boulevards. Mr. Palmer wore the hat as he left the steamer, and seemed oblivious to the curious glances which it excited. The hat is a novelty on this side of the water. It is a true "stove pipe," with sides that run straight up and down without the suspicion of a curve, and a flat brim many inches wide. The hat is the latest thing on the other side, so Mr. Palmer confided to a friend. It looks to be of the vintage of 1776. The arrival of the millionaire hotel man is eagerly awaited by the smart set in Chicago, which smart set has not been interested in any kind of a high hat since the elder Carter Harrison threw away a slouch he had worn for years and attended the opening of the Columbian Exposition in the latest block of chimney pot.

THE NEW STYLE HAT AND MR. PALMER.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THER DAY.

ay take time to fret;
h work is waiting.
r tax your wits to get
so cease berating
the chance that makes you strive,
never cause for crowing,
your worry will deprive
toil of any showing.

other day take time to grieve,
joy is waiting near you;
you moan 'twill surely leave,
harpies come to jeer you.
the tears—on with the smiles!
mirth its jolly inning,
trust that in life's rich defiles,
u'll somewhere make a winning.

Some other day, if not to-day,
The cares that vex us sadly
Will in the distance fade away,
And peace dwell with us gladly;
So lift those drooping lips and eyes,
Good comrade; make profession
Of healthy faith—be wise, be wise!
Keep up with the procession!
—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

THE GOSPEL OF OPTIMISM.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

These ringing words of Browning's express the philosophy which he always taught, the glory of hope, the power of love, and the falseness and futility of despair. Through all of his writing sweeps a clarion note of an optimism that believed in, lived in, can only lead to final victory. He always and everywhere recognizes that royal something which dwells in every human being, however obscured it may be, that, trusted in, has the power to lift him out of the discouragements of the body and send him on his way rejoicing. The spiritual basis of this optimism is that love, which is the light of the world, the creator of new conditions, and the foundation of the highest success that can be won from life.

The first thing to be seen in this inspiring gospel of hope is the absence of doubt and fear. When they creep in then comes weakness; then comes the mental attitude that makes us turn our backs and march contrariwise, leaving undone what we long to do. And each time we do this, each time we let fear of failure creep in to darken hope, by so much do we fall back in the road to accomplishment. No one has ever climbed the heights who was constantly looking below him instead of toward the summit he hoped to reach.

In the past, Browning's beautiful words would have been held only as tokens of religious fervor, and not as the possible governing law of the man and woman in everyday life. In the present there are many who will recognize it as an expression of a scientific truth—that thought and will are the supreme factors which, controlled by hope, can carry any and every life to the highest success upon all planes, whether physical, mental or spiritual.

The trouble is that we are apt to believe and to act upon the belief that we have little or no control over circumstances, and therefore, beyond a certain limit, no power to order our own lives. The contrary is true.

Science has proved that nothing in the physical world is absolutely fixed. The particles of what seems to be most stable and permanent are constantly moving among themselves, so that in no one moment do they retain the same relative position each to the others, which they had in that preceding. Upon the mental plane, into which science has penetrated far enough to prove that there is the power which creates what is expressed in the physical form, the same fluidic conditions exist and these may be moulded by the Will of man into whatever shape he desires.

Somewhere Lilian Whiting has written this:

"The result of the great experiment in life, as well as its supreme achievement of success, is the discovery that Thought and Will govern, shape and create every conceivable condition; that these are the forces to which all circumstances are fluidic and plastic; that no circumstances are ever hopeless, no failure is ever final."

It was this conviction which made Browning write those words of inspiration with which I began. He describes there the character of one who triumphs over all obstacles because he will see no failure.

One who never turned his back, but
marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break.

And they never fail to break for the man or woman who holds that attitude of mind. You see what he means—the power which is given through thought and will when acting in the light of never failing faith and hope brings further powers.

Now this is something which no one need accept because it is asserted by another. Each of us may prove it for ourselves. It is not an easy thing to do, especially by those who let worry govern their days and follow them into the night. That is a habit which must be broken by the continual substitution of hope for doubt, of courage for fear. Slow the process may be, but the result is absolutely sure. A tremendous amount of energy is wasted every hour by the one who is habitually anxious and desponding. Let this energy be turned into the opposite direction and the whole aspect of life will soon begin changing. It can be done as each individual can prove for himself, not at once, perhaps, for it is hard indeed to "right about, face!" and remain there while long indulged thought has given the tendency in the opposite direction. Bring the will to bear upon the thought, and by and by with victory will come the changed and happier conditions. Then we shall control things, instead of allowing them to control us. We shall live our best, day by day, taking no thought of the morrow in the sense that this "best" must itself of necessity bring the "best" to the future.

It is not meant when it is declared to be possible to "control things" that all suffering can be avoided. That would be to say that complete harmony within and without had been restored and we know that is not true. What is truth is, that even suffering may be turned into a means for changing circumstances so that our lives may grow into greater harmony. It is our attitude regarding it which counts, whether by brave endurance we make it an instrument for the development of greater strength of character, or sink before it into weakness and resulting inharmony.

Let ours be the gospel of optimism. We may turn every circumstance of life into a help onward in our evolutionary path. We may do more. By injecting the fire of hope and faith into our every effort, we may turn failure into success, defeat into victory.

Robert Browning would carry this gospel not only through this life, but into a greeting to the one beyond. His closing words in the poem from which I quoted in the beginning, are these, and in them is the same exultant note of power and inspiration:

"No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
'Strive and thrive!' cry Speed—fight on, forever,
There as here!"

HELPS TO HIGH LIVING.

Sunday—O Lord, teach me to know my need of help from thee, and seek after it; to find my place and keep it; know my duty and do it.

Monday—Prepare me, O Lord, for what thou are preparing for me.

Tuesday—When the outlook is not good, try the uplook.

Wednesday—The thing which I understand by real art is the expression by man of his pleasure in labor.

Thursday—Take your time; there is no hurry. The present moment is as sacred as any other.

Friday—Thou hast made our lives pleasant every day with love; we would make other lives gladder every day with our love.

Saturday—From each as she has power to give to each as she has need.

The Cozy Corner:

M. B. S., sends these encouraging words from Tennessee:

I wish to thank Miss Bouton through the Cozy Corner for her words of cheer. Every week there is something in her letters that seems to fit my case exactly. This was especially comforting:

God would never send the darkness
If he thought we could bear the light.
But we would not walk by His guiding hand,
If the way was always bright.

How true! When the "way is bright" we almost forget that there is a God, but when "darkness" comes we reach for "His guiding hand."

If I could only say with the author, "I have learned not to worry," I should have rest and peace, but it is a hard lesson. With her weekly letters to help me, I hope to some time be lifted out of myself and above my worries.

"A Subscriber" is not satisfied with the answer in regard to the "Ropy Bread," and asks for further information.

The answer given by the Cook is not satisfactory, and I would ask again for some reason for having Ropy bread.

A neighbor of mine, who was a splendid cook, had trouble for two summers with her bread. She made and baked it so it was very nice at first, but the next day it would begin to be ropy and by the second day was not fit to eat. She thought the flour must be to blame, and gave it to a neighbor to feed to her hogs. The neighbor made bread of it that was perfectly good and which kept until it dried up without becoming ropy, although it was placed in the same tray with bread that spoiled in twenty-four hours.

I used the same flour she did and the same yeast; took it to her house and let it cool in the same room with that which she made. My bread was always good; hers always ropy within a short time after baking. Can any one explain this?

"Mrs. Susie Sirrine" sends the following method of washing windows:

Dear Cozy Cornerites, may I enter your circle long enough to tell you that I enjoy your letters very much indeed and give as my contribution to the general information fund my method of washing windows?

I wring out a cloth about half dry, in warm water, then pour half a teaspoonful of kerosene on it and wash the window, afterwards wiping it with a clean, dry cloth. If you will try this you will be surprised to find how quickly and easily all dirt is removed from the glass.

Kerosene used in this manner is also good for cleaning woodwork after white washing has been done.

"Ramona" relates her experience with unexpected company:

"Evangeline" asks what I think of unlooked-for company. I cannot say that I think very kindly of it. I have lived in town when we could hardly ever eat dinner without some one besides our own family being present. I have lived just out of town and those residing at a greater distance would stop and have dinner with us on their way to do their shopping, and stop again to have supper on their way home, so I think I have had my share of that experience, and even though some of these visitors were among my best friends it certainly has been inconvenient to have them come in unexpectedly.

The worst time for such visitors is, I think, on Sunday. I have often found it to be the hardest day in the week for me on account of the extra cooking I have had to do for unexpected company.

"Mrs. C. W. B., South Dakota," sends this inquiry:

"Can you tell me if there is such a society as 'The Woman's Protective Agency,' and if so what is its object?"

I received some time ago a circular from such an agency, but "a burnt child dreads the fire," and my experience in answering strange circulars led me to inquire if Miss Bouton knew anything of this, or if it was a scheme to obtain money from sympathetic individuals like myself.

If there is any good in it I am sure she will know all about it.

A similar inquiry was answered by the editor in The Blade some time ago, but for the benefit of this subscriber and others who may be interested it will be repeated now:

The Protective Agency is an organization for the purpose of protecting from fraud the women who cannot protect themselves. Often those who are dependent upon their daily labor for their bread, find their hard earnings held by unscrupulous employers, and no argument which they can bring to bear will suffice to obtain their due. Here is where the agency steps in, investigates the matter, and if the knowledge that the victimized women have some one to take their part does not compel disgorgement, the law is appealed to for the purpose. There are cases where women have almost paid for articles upon the installment plan and then sickness or misfortune causing a single omission, the property is seized and all that has been paid counts for nothing. There is no redress unless those who are stronger take up the matter and see that justice is done.

As no answer has been sent to the inquiry of what will prevent the unpleasant odor from the arm-pits, I will tell the readers of the Cozy Corner something that I have tried with success. It was recommended to me by a physician who warranted it to be harmless.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

Dissolve five cents worth of tannic acid in half a glass of water, and, after washing the parts with warm water, apply with a swab (to prevent the acid from staining the hands). Several applications a day may be necessary at first, but very soon fewer will answer. This can be used on the feet with excellent results. So writes "A Pennsylvanian."

"Belle Y." asks what are the Japanese water-flowers? I have read of them as used in some way on a dinner-table, but have no idea how.

These flowers are bits of painted wood with no apparent form. They are dropped into the water just before the finger-bowls are placed before the plates and open gradually into flowers and other designs. How they are made, and why they open when placed in water, is a secret with the manufacturers.

"Student." Address an inquiry to The Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the information you wish. From the circulars sent out by the institute you can decide upon the course you may wish to take. The requirements for admission are very strict, and one must be well prepared in all elementary work before making application.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE EAT.

Potato was deep in the dark underground,
Tomato above in the light.
The little tomato was ruddy and round,
The little potato was white.

And redder and redder she rounded above,
And paler and paler he grew;
And neither suspected a mutual love,
Till they met in a Brunswick stew.
—John B. Tabb.

Whether it is because of the consummation of the loves of the "potato so white and the tomato red," or the combination of other good things, it is certain that for dinner on a cold day there is nothing better than a

Brunswick Stew.

Draw, singe and cut up a four-pound chicken as for a fricassee. Into three quarts of water put one large onion sliced and one-half pound of lean ham cut in small pieces, and let them simmer gently for one and a half hours. Add one quart of tomatoes peeled and sliced, four medium sized potatoes cut in quarters, one pint of Lima beans, one pint of grated corn, salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook gently for two hours, then add half a pound of butter rolled in flour. Stir till the butter is well assimiliated with the other ingredients and serve. If this is too thick from the evaporation of the water, add more boiling water. Care must be taken to prevent it from burning.

More as a curiosity than because they will ever be popular dishes in this country, the Cook gives some foreign recipes that have been sent her. The first is called Chlodnik and is a favorite Russian soup. After reading it, one cannot be surprised at anything a Russian who is fed upon it may do.

Boil some pie-plant, without sugar, until it is very tender; drain, and to one quart of the liquor add a handful of chopped dill, four dark red beets cooked, peeled and chopped, two sour cucumbers cut in dice, three hard boiled eggs sliced, one pint cooked crabs freed from the shell. Beat one pint of thick, sour cream, mix with the prepared liquor and put it in the ice box for at least four hours before serving.

The recipe closes with saying that "this excellent soup must be served very cold, and partaken of with moderation."

Another recipe bears the peculiar name of

The Good Woman's Soup.

Cut in small pieces two heads of lettuce, two leaves of sorrel, four sprigs of tarragon, and one cucumber. In a stew pan melt one ounce of butter and in it cook the shreded vegetables and herbs for five minutes. Sprinkle over them one teaspoonful of white sugar and one teaspoonful of salt, add one and a half pints of meat stock and let the vegetables cook till tender. Remove the stewpan from the fire and when the soup is cool, add the beaten yolks of three eggs and half a cup of milk. Return to the fire and stir constantly till the eggs are cooked. Place some croutons of toasted bread in the tureen and pour over it the soup and serve at once.

In answer to a request is given this recipe for

Proverbs.

One cupful sweet milk, one egg, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a saltspoon full of salt. Beat well together and bake in gem pans in a quick oven.

THE SUFFERER'S SONG.

On the way to the Lakes of Killarney, says the Christian Life, a party of tourists heard a sound of singing in a little farm-house by the roadside. It was a man's voice in a tenor so marvelously sweet that the strangers halted some time to listen. The strains traversed the whole compass of feeling, from soaring triumph to the murmur of a mother's lullaby.

"Oh, if I could hope ever to sing like that!" said one of the company, a young student of music.

A girl came out of the cottage with a basket on her arm, and as she passed the wagon with a courtesy, a wish to know what vocal genius the south of Ireland had hidden away prompted a question from the same young man.

"Will you kindly tell who it is that sings so beautifully?"

"Yes, sir, it's my Uncle Tim," said the girl. "He's after havin' a bad turn with his leg, and so he's just singin' away the pain the while."

For a moment the astonished tourists did not know what to say. Here was an example of the melody of patience—

the anguish of the singer
Made the sweetness of the strain.

Then one asked tenderly: "Is he young? Will he ever get over the trouble?"

"No, he's gettin' a bit old now, and the doctors say he'll never be the better in this world; but," she added, softly, "he's that heavenly good it would near make you cry to see him, with the tears rollin' down his cheeks with the pain, and then it is that he sings the loudest."

Somehow the listeners thought of the eternal city, and they drove on slowly, as if their wheels were pressing its streets.

"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," quoted one of the ladies, "and there shall be no more pain."

More seldom mentioned, but equally beautiful, is a kindred elevation of spirit that lends cheer to extreme poverty and toil. A writer in the Watchman, passing through one of the narrow city lanes, noticed a poor old scrub-woman on her hands and knees scouring a floor, while she sang:

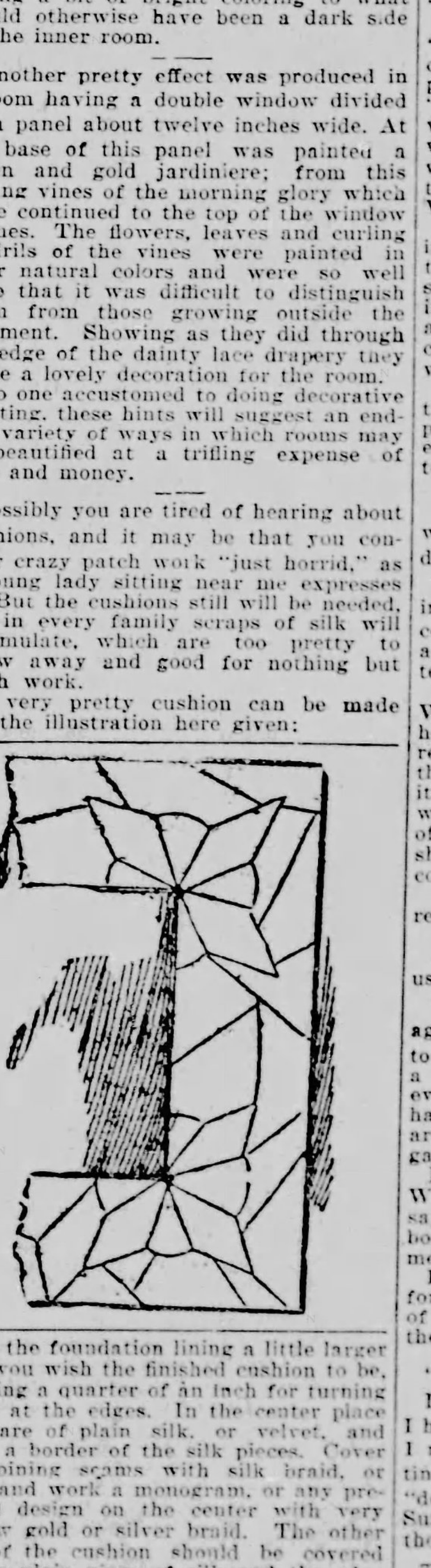
"And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story, 'Saved by grace.'"

Heavenly hope is not a creature of circumstances, but sorrow and privation seem adapted to its culture. It is darkness that brings out the nightingales. And contrasted with the profane rage that frets and curses under distress, what a sweet and wise philosophy is singing patience!—Youths' Companion.

PRETTY THINGS THAT CAN BE MADE AT HOME

A pretty and novel idea in the decoration of a room where it was necessary that the door be closed much of the time was this:

Panels an inch larger than the panels of the door, were made from white wood. A border of ivy leaves was cut out with a scroll saw, leaving an inch space between the design and the raised center of the panel. These leaves were painted a dark green with a veining of gold. The remainder of the wood was painted with cream enamel paint, and on the raised part of the panel was placed a graceful design of pink roses. These panels, when finished, were substituted for those in the door, with a charming effect, the interstices of the scroll work furnishing ventilation and the flowers and vines giving a bit of bright coloring to what would otherwise have been a dark side of the inner room.

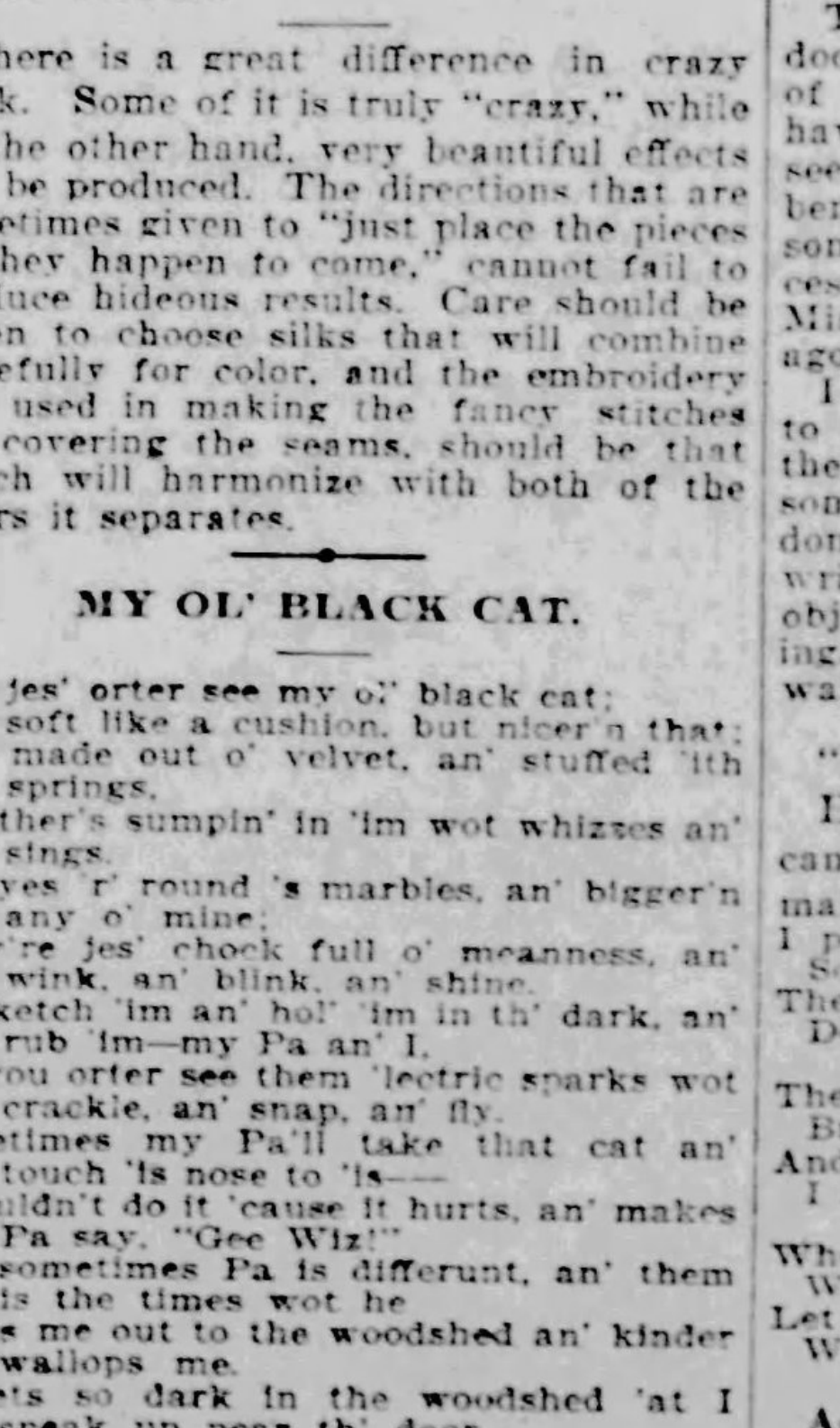


Another pretty effect was produced in a room having a double window divided by a panel about twelve inches wide. At the base of this panel was painted a green and gold jardiniere; from this sprang vines of the morning glory which were continued to the top of the window frames. The flowers, leaves and curling tendrils of the vines were painted in their natural colors and were so well done that it was difficult to distinguish them from those growing outside the casement. Showing as they did through the edge of the dainty lace drapery they made a lovely decoration for the room.

To one accustomed to doing decorative painting, these hints will suggest an endless variety of ways in which rooms may be beautified at a trifling expense of time and money.

Possibly you are tired of hearing about Cushions, and it may be that you consider crazy patch work "just horrid," as a young lady sitting near me expresses it. But the cushions still will be needed, and in every family scraps of silk will accumulate, which are too pretty to throw away and good for nothing but patch work.

A very pretty cushion can be made like the illustration here given:



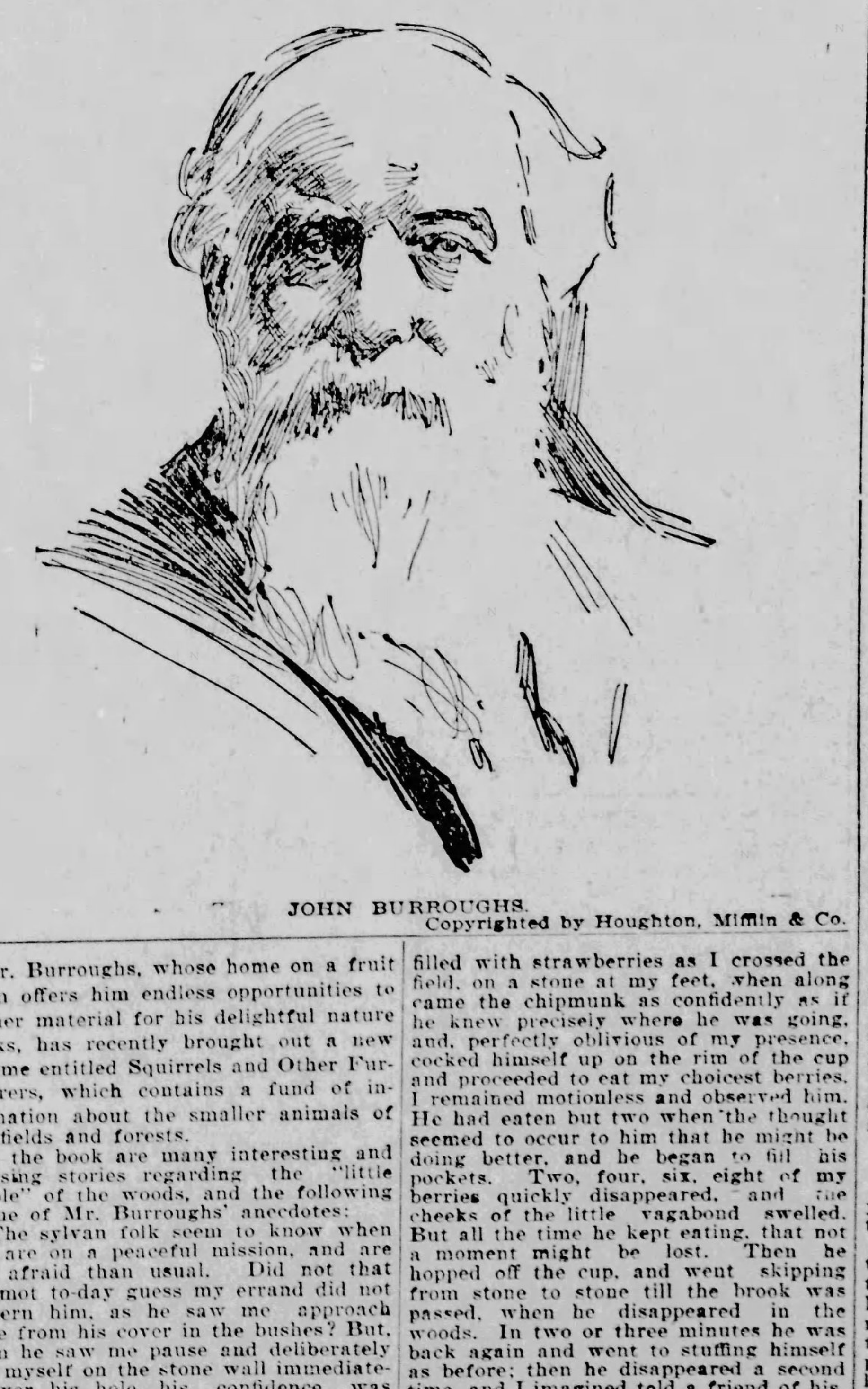
Cut the foundation lining a little larger than you wish the finished cushion to be, allowing a quarter of an inch for turning under at the edges. In the center place a square of plain silk, or velvet, and make a border of the silk pieces. Cover the joining seams with silk braid, or cord, and work a monogram, or any preferred design on the center with very narrow gold or silver braid. The other side of the cushion should be covered with a plain piece of silk and the edge finished with a cord, or a silk ruffle according to the finish around the center of the cushion.

There is a great difference in crazy work. Some of it is truly "crazy," while on the other hand, very beautiful effects can be produced. The directions that are sometimes given to "just place the pieces as they happen to come," cannot fail to produce hideous results. Care should be taken to choose silks that will combine tastefully for color, and the embroidery silk used in making the fancy stitches for covering the seams, should be that which will harmonize with both of the colors it separates.

MY OL' BLACK CAT.

You jes' orter see my ol' black cat;
'E's soft like a cushion, but nicer'n that;
'E's made out o' velvet, an' stuffed 'ith springs,
An' ther's sumpin' in 'im wot whizzes an' sings.
'Is eyes 'r' round 's marbles, an' bigger'n any o' mine;
They're jes' chock full o' meanness, an' wink, an' blink, an' shine.
We ketch 'im an' hol' 'im in th' dark, an' rub 'im—my Pa an' I,
'N' you orter see them 'lectric sparks wot crackle, an' snap, an' fly.
Sometimes my Pa'll take that cat an' touch 'is nose to 'is—
I wouldn't do it 'cause it hurts, an' makes Pa say, "Gee Wiz!"
But sometimes Pa is differunt, an' them is the times wot he
Takes me out to the woodshed an' kinder wallops me.
It gets so dark in the woodshed 'at I speak up near th' door,
But th' other chillern won't come out, nor play 'ith me no more.
My Ma, she works 'ith her head tucked down, so's not to see me cry;
Them times I think how sorry this fambly 'ud be if I'd die.
But yip! 'cross th' big, black garden, my cat comes hoppity-skip,
'E never even looks to see th' place Pa throwed the whip;
'E humps 'is back up 'gainst me, an' snuggles, and sniffs an' sings;
An' stickles me 'ith 'is viskers, an' talks 'bout other things.
O' course I love my ol' black cat; w'y it seems to me at times like that
I love 'im better'n I love Ma, 'n' a good deal better'n I love Pa.
—Flavia Rosser, in Truth.

STORY FROM A NATURE BOOK.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

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Mr. Burroughs, whose home on a fruit farm offers him endless opportunities to gather material for his delightful nature books, has recently brought out a new volume entitled Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers, which contains a fund of information about the smaller animals of the fields and forests.

In the book are many interesting and amusing stories regarding the "little people" of the woods, and the following is one of Mr. Burroughs' anecdotes:

"The sylvan folk seem to know when you are on a peaceful mission, and are less afraid than usual. Did not that Marmot to-day guess my errand did not concern him, as he saw me approach there from his cover in the bushes? But, when he saw me pause and deliberately seat myself on the stone wall immediately over his hole, his confidence was much shaken. He apparently deliberated awhile, for I heard the leaves rustle as if he were making up his mind, when he suddenly broke cover and came for his hole full tilt. Any other animal would have taken to his heels and fled; but the woodchuck's heels do not amount to much for speed, and he feels his only safety is in his hole. On he came in the most obstinate and determined manner, and I dare say if I had sat down in his hole would have attacked me unhesitatingly. This I did not give him a chance to do, and he whipped into his den beneath me with a defiant snort. Farther on, a saucy chipmunk presumed upon my harmless character to an unwonted degree also. I had paused to bathe my hands and face in a little trout brook, and had set a tin cup, which I had partly filled with strawberries as I crossed the field, on a stone at my feet, when along came the chipmunk as confidently as if he knew precisely where he was going, and, perfectly oblivious of my presence, cocked himself up on the rim of the cup and proceeded to eat my choicest berries. I remained motionless and observed him. He had eaten but two when the thought seemed to occur to him that he might be doing better, and he began to fill his pockets. Two, four, six, eight of my berries quickly disappeared, and the cheeks of the little vagabond swelled. But all the time he kept eating, that not a moment might be lost. Then he hopped off the cup, and went skipping from stone to stone till the brook was passed, when he disappeared in the woods. In two or three minutes he was back again and went to stuffing himself as before; then he disappeared a second time, and I imagined told a friend of his, for in a moment or two along came a bob-tailed chipmunk, as if in search of something, and passed up and down and around, but did not quite hit the spot. Shortly the first returned a third time, and had now grown a little fastidious, for he began to sort over my berries, and to bite into them, as if to taste their quality. He was not long in loading up, however, and in making off again. But I had now got tired of the joke, and my berries were appreciably diminishing, so I moved away. What was most curious about the proceeding was that the little poacher took different directions each time, and returned from different ways. Was this to elude pursuit, or was he distributing the fruit to his friends and neighbors about, astonishing them with strawberries for lunch?"

The Young folks

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Poem Study for November.

"Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."
—Pope.

Hollowe'en Festivities (Concluded.)

"Laura Lane" came in quite late, owing to the fact that she brought with her a "wheel-barrow load of pumpkins," which were speedily transformed, under her directions, into Jack-o-lanterns, and lighted the party in a procession through the principal streets of the city.

Returning, they found a large, white curtain stretched across the end of the hall, upon which were thrown lime-light pictures, showing the reasons why some of the M. G. R.s could not attend this reunion.

"New England Girl" was seen preparing for a Hallowe'en party of her own and the rows of pies of all kinds, the cakes, cookies and doughnuts, brown and white loaves of bread, and many other good things on her table, proved that her "refreshments" would truly "refresh" those who were favored with an invitation to partake of them.

"Zack Stubbs" was so busy fulfilling his numerous duties as station agent, telegrapher, train dispatcher, etc., that he could only find time to wish he was with us. "Engineer" could not, of course, be spared at such a busy time, when many were traveling to attend such festivities. "Addie" had too recently returned from her eastern trip to think of leaving here home and "Scarlet Wing" again. "Truth Seeker" gave the excuse recorded in Luke 14th, and "Bonnie Burnie" had much the same reason for her non-appearance.

"Cara Mia" was caring for a patient in the hospital; "Elva," entertaining her invalid friend, and "Illi Nois" had accepted the school-mistress' invitation for the evening.

"Quien Saba," "Fern Glendale," "Brunette" and "Mother's Stay" were writing their "Poem Study" for September, and "Isabel" and "Green Mountain Boy" were afraid the journey would be too hard for the baby.

"John Jr.," "Architect," "Egyptian Friend," "Walter Douglas," "Esme Roy," "Florence" and "Lectern" were "otherwise engaged."

Neither "Pater's Housekeeper" nor "Susie" could be spared, even for one day, from the homes they make so happy. "Sunflower Kid," the "Buckeye," "Dakota" and other "Schoolma'ams" were unable to obtain a holiday, and were shown on the curtain as feeling very, very sorry that they were not able to add to our happiness by their presence. We were sorry, too.

"Hosere Puer Poeta" was so interested in composing a poem for the occasion that he missed his train. The picture showed him running after it, with his hat in one hand and his poem in the other, and if our "Engineer" had been in charge, we were sure he would have waited for "the late Mr. H.-P.-P."

"Lancelot," "Make Haste" and the two thousand others of the M. G. R. company, had good excuses which the Chaperone accepts, hoping they may be able to be present at our next reunion.

"Topsy" tells us of an amusement in which the Kansas girls occasionally indulge.

The only excuse I have for not writing, is that I never felt anything I could say would interest you, though I am interested in every one of your letters.

Did any of you ever attend a quilting? We have had several in our neighborhood this fall, and when the quilt is ready to finish, we take hold of it around the sides and some one drops a kitten on it. Then we shake the quilt as hard as we can and of course the kitten jumps off. The one she comes nearest to when she jumps will be married first. It never comes anywhere near me.

I hope "Kansas Girl" will attend the reunion and tell us about it.

An old friend suggests some work for us, or shall we call it a pleasure?

"Bonnie Burnie"—Having come home again to the M. G. R., I think we need to discuss some subject which will act as a generator of heat these cool, October evenings, even though Miss Prudence has a nice, bright fire in her room, around which we are always glad to gather.

But now listen. The subject is Woman; the speaker, Max O'Rell. He says: "I hate a woman who writes a book, delivers a lecture or practices medicine. I hate the prominent woman."

I wonder if it would not be interesting for the M. G. R.'s to give their opinions of this speech, and their reasons for them.

"Hawkeye" writes:

It is better late than never, so, though I have been absent for more than a year, I now come back to say—do not discontinue the M. G. R. column. I have been "doing all the good" I can in a country Sunday school, where but a very few of the people are Christians, and I find—

The trivial round, the common task
Would furnish all we ought to ask,
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God.

Teaching school ten months of the year does not leave much spare time, as many of you have doubtless learned, but I have thought of something, which, it seems to me, would be interesting and beneficial to us this winter. It is somewhat on the plan of that very successful trip we took to Europe, under Miss Prudence's chaperonage some years ago.

I will invite you all to accompany me to the Paris Exposition. We will cross the Atlantic on a private yacht, spend some time in Paris and return via London. Each one who is of the party will write a short description of the place, or object, that they found the most interesting. I merely make the suggestion and wait to hear what others think of it.

"Bean Pole" sends her excuse thus:

Here is my excuse. It is the best I can do, and as nearly a "poem" as I can make it:

I picked berries while they lasted,
Sold the most of them, I own,
Then did washings for five neighbors,
Done them all so well they shone.

Then came picking up the apples,
Bringing water from the spring,
And through all this work, my comrades,
I for Jesus daily sing.

When we gather next Thanksgiving
With Miss Prudence and our friends,
Let us speak or sing for Jesus
With the voice He kindly lends.

According to the Calendar, it is a little early for "Snowballs" in this part of the country, but this one is welcome at any time:

Did you think the "Snowball" that entered your circle that cold day in February, 1899, had forgotten you? If you did, you were mistaken. I have been teaching school and it has kept me very busy. I enjoy the poem studies, but think the change that has recently been made an excellent one.

"St. Joe School Boy," let me tell you that I have a brother who goes "coon hunting" with about the same success that you had.

I will only say further this time, that I use the Merry-Go-Round motto in my school and find it a great help.

The papers received on the October poem study will be given next week; they should have come to-day, but for the conclusion of the Hallowe'en party.

"Wild Rose" writes that "Black Pine" has been ill nearly all summer. Many besides Miss Prudence will regret to hear this, and we hope she will soon be well enough to come to our weekly meetings.

A DIFFERENCE IN PERSPECTIVE

Across the street and down the hill,
And by the chestnut tree,
("A skip, a jump, and I am there,"
Says Tom, "it seems to me.")
When he has pennies five to spend
For cakes and taffy without end,
Or top or ball or pipe of clay—
With feet that do not stop or stay
Across the little bridge he runs,
And by the willows four,
And just a step or two away
He sees the village store.

Across the street and down the hill,
And by the chestnut tree,
(And "things are really very queer,"
Says Tom, "it seems to me!")
When some one wants a spool of thread,
Some needles or a loaf of bread,

And when they send him from his play,
And tell him not to stop or stay—
Across the little bridge he goes,
And by the willows four,
And miles and miles and miles away
He sees the village store.
—Margaret Johnson in the October Woman's Home Companion.

Story of The Wonderites' Hallowe'en.

Fun? Well! Not otherwise! Mystery? Nothing else from beginning to end! The very invitations, which were gotten up by Illi Nois, left the place of meeting so much "in the dark," that had the 'Cademites been less acute in guessing, they would never have found it out!

They read as follows: "You are cordially invited to a party at my house on Hallowe'en. Although I was old enough to vote in 1818, I am just as active and full of fun as ever. I have several noble sons of whom I am very proud. My 'doings' would fill several volumes; one of my achievements was to add the first star to the American flag."

Now who would have guessed that Illinois (the state—not the puzzler) had sent that? No one, of course, unless they were in the habit of solving the weighty problems that appear from time to time in the column.

When Elfa came in he brought with him something that he described in this manner: "What is it that goes out with me on a sunny day, is sometimes seen near me at night, is of no use to me, which I cannot get rid of long at a time, which occasionally I am in danger of stepping on? It has legs and never gets tired, and it wears neither wool, feathers, nor hair, skin nor shell?" It was not long before Daisy cried out in triumph: "Why, its your shadow, of course!" and so it was.

W. P. E. introduced a famous personage in these words: "The genealogy of this meddlesome sprite is rather confusing; those versed in mystic lore are at a loss to name his mystic father, hence they make him spring from sea-foam. His appearance is that of a youth. He has originated legions possessing the same attributes as their prototype. He has in hand at all times a bow, and quiver filled with arrows, and is said to possess much skill as an archer, his darts being attended with great fatality. Immensity of space is his home, but, like his mother, he specially loves the flowery thickets of Cyprus."

The bow and arrows betrayed "Cupid" at once, and W. P. E. was told that he must try again. The veteran Puzzler was equal to the occasion, and asked who could give an ideal representation of "nothing." There were many comical answers given, but it remained for Cleo Davis to hit upon the correct one: "A bodiless coat without sleeves."

One more effort was made by this pupil (W. P. E.) to mystify his fellow-students: "I am a word of six letters, signifying 'sufficient;' transposed I am 'insufficient.'" It took Terrence himself to solve this question, which he did by illustration. "Sure," he said, "'enough' is 'sufficient,' but in a case like this, putting his arm around Loo See, "'one hug' is 'insufficient.'"

Playne Blayne now presented the company with a "Matrimonial Mix-Up," which he asked them to "sort out." "A father and his son John, marry a widow and her daughter. The father marries the daughter, and John marries the widow. Can you figure out how John would be his own grandfather?"

All the mathematicians set to work on this by the rule of three, and three times three, but they had to yield the palm to C. M. B., whose acquaintance with the Old Testament genealogies stood him in good stead, and who announced gravely that: "The father, by marrying the daughter of John's wife, becomes the son-in-law of his son John; John would be a grandfather to his son-in-law's children, of course; and, as by the first proposition, we see that John is one of his son-in-law's (his father's) children, the second proposition proves without a doubt, that John would be his own grandfather?"

To relieve the strain occasioned by this mental effort, refreshments were served by Illi Nois. These were very much enjoyed after the guests had discovered that the "roast country" was "turkey," the "stuffed poet" was "stuffed heart" (Harte); the "boiled language, with range of mountain sauce," was tongue, with white sauce; "fried essayist," fried bacon; "ridicule-porcelain soup," mock bisque soup. The dessert was a "perfectly straight" (plum) pudding; a color, to inter, and to press, (blackberry jam); "stale jokes," (chestnuts); and an "East Indian plant-bites suddenly," (ginger-snaps.)

As Babe said she did not like "poets and such things to eat," Illi Nois furnished her with some pie, which was pronounced good and not at all scorched, though it showed strong signs of "Burns."

Mose errmy, endrifly, trounca kolfs,
Gettoher idd nevence,
Ot nubr heirt tins, na' oup hiter skotcs,
Na' haud herit wollehean.
Ut'thibe hatt hingt.

Which being duly analyzed came out as follows:

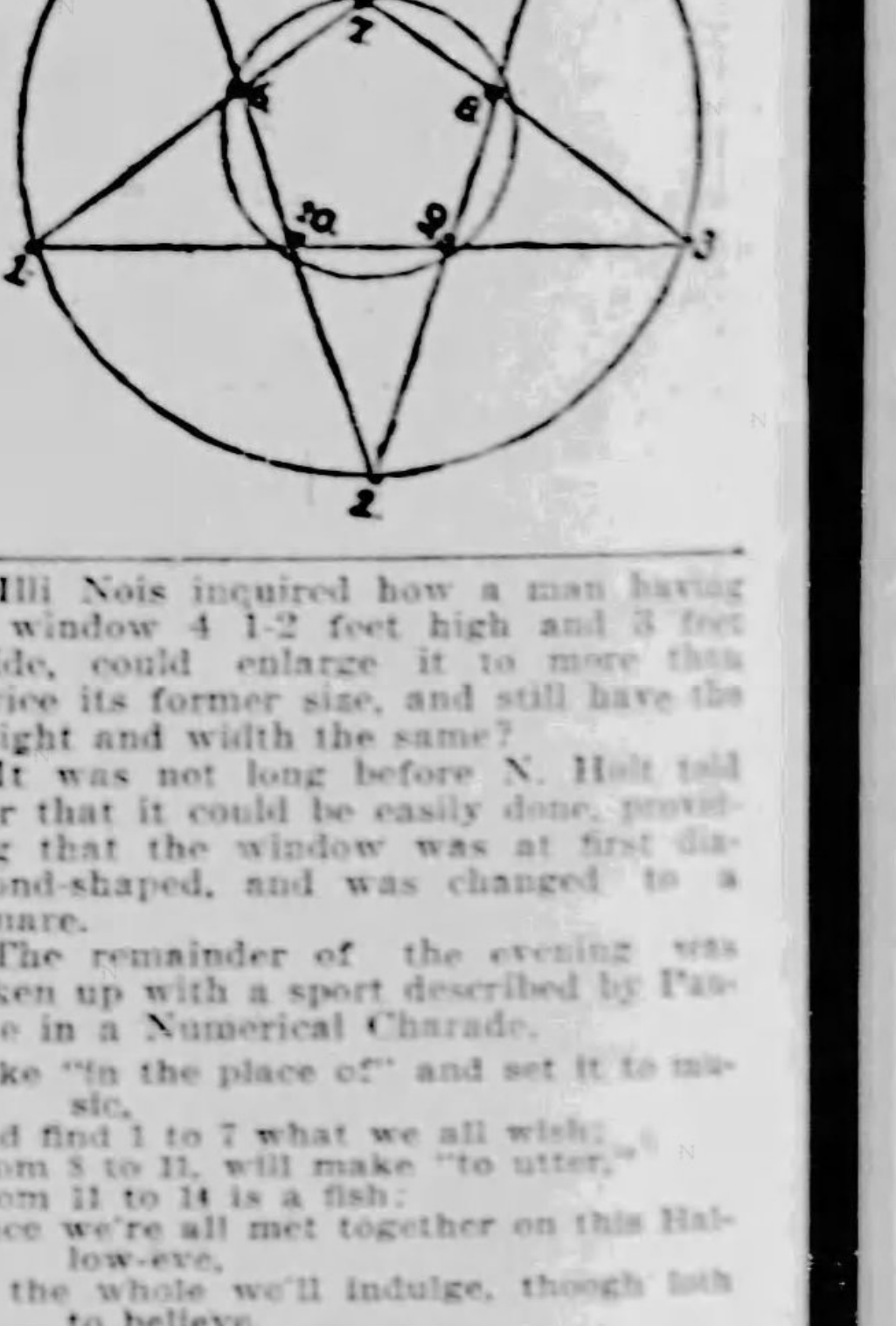
Some merry, friendly countra folks,
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Hallowe'en.
Tu'blith that night.

After supper, Blue Eyes said he had a little problem in carpentry to submit to the class. As he declared there was "no trick in it," he was permitted to state it. He said:

"In my floor there is a hole just 12 inches square. I have a board that is 9x16 inches; how may I cut out this board in two pieces, so that it will just fit the hole in the floor?"

The Schoolmistress' father used to be a carpenter, so, after much cogitating, and numerous wetting of her lead pencil in her mouth, she drew a diagram which she explained thusly: "From the side of the board that is 16 inches long, I measure off, at the diagonal corners, 4 inches; cut in 3 inches, then cut 4 inches lengthwise; then 3 inches deeper into the width of the board, and 4 inches lengthwise; this brings me within three inches of the other edge of the board, and directly opposite the 4-inch mark, to which I cut; turning the two zig-zag pieces around, and fitting them together, they form a square of 12 inches exactly."

This matter having been settled, S. F. Forgenus asked if there were any farmers among the Puzzlers who could tell him how to plant some apple trees? He said there must be 10 of them, and they must be planted in five straight lines, not less than 4 in a line, and they must also form 2 complete circles. There was more figuring now, but finally several of the Farmer-Puzzlers produced the result shown in the accompanying diagram.



Illi Nois inquired how a man having a window 4 1-2 feet high and 3 feet wide, could enlarge it to more than twice its former size, and still have the height and width the same?

It was not long before N. Holt told her that it could be easily done, providing that the window was at first diamond-shaped, and was changed to a square.

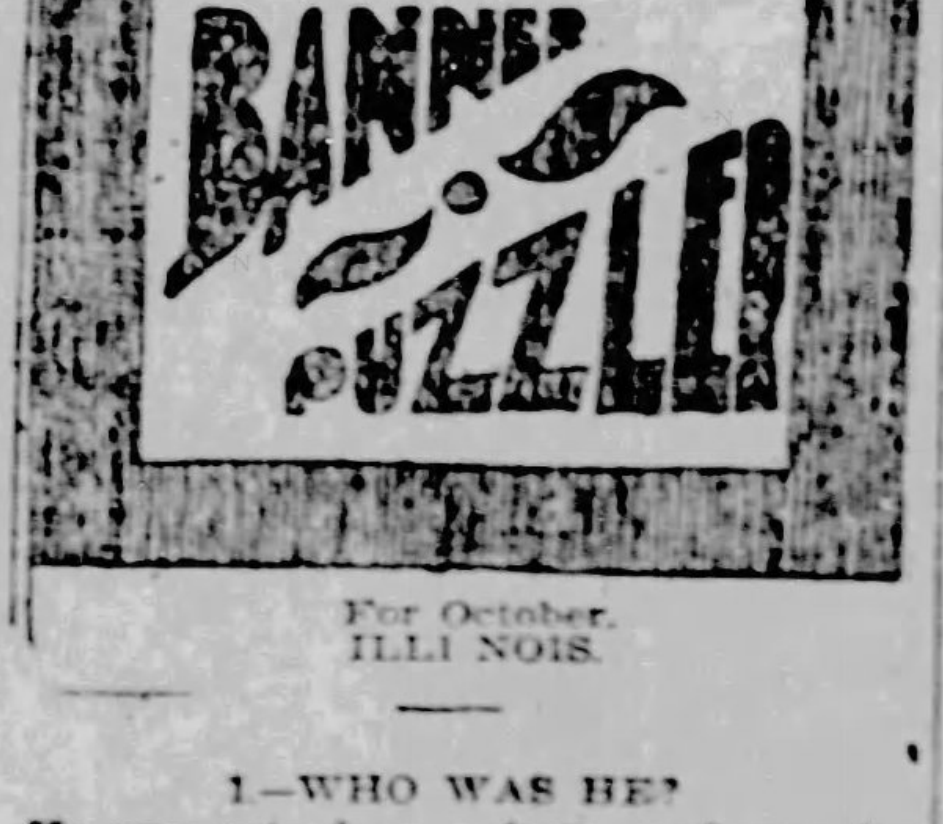
The remainder of the evening was taken up with a sport described by Pauline in a Numerical Charade.

Take "in the place of" and set it to music,
And find 1 to 7 what we all wish;
From 8 to 11, will make "to utter,"
From 11 to 14 is a fish;
Since we're all met together on this Hallow-eve,
In the whole we'll indulge, though loth to believe.

Of the "Fortune-telling" that followed, there is not space to tell, but if the half comes true that was predicted, there will be wonderful changes in the 'Cademy during the coming year!

Be that as it may, the Schoolmistress hopes that her pupils will never forget their "Alma Mater" (with apologies to Wellesley et al.) and also that they enjoyed the Hallowe'en party as well as she did, which was very well indeed, thanks to the faithful ones who helped her entertain, and to those who were so willing to be entertained.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For October,
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was raised on a farm, and was for "Gold," at least he wore the colors. Harmless in his youth, he became later, a terror to small children. With gleaming eyes and fiery breath he stood, a bodiless fiend in the darkness, giving even brave men a start. However, after being mashed by a sweet girl, and becoming more than "half-baked" and rather "crusty," the children turned cannibal and ate him in his defenceless state.

2—HALLOWE'EN PI.

Kate mose rymer syob dan silgr. spelaps, stun, dynca, nad cet. Bate het stun dogo; imx thiw liggegs nad kojs. dan tirs lilt dingthim. Ti si nuf!

3—ANAGRAM.

Vile Spit Sir! (Supposed to be abroad on Hallowe'en).

4—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

On Hallowe'en my first may disappear,
A desert is my second, dry and drear;
To waste my third, oft verges on a crime,
My fourth's a paradise of olden time.

5—CHARADE.

My first is an entrance to house or to palace,
My second as a wish often exclaims;
My last is to think, and now if you do it,
You'll all find a fine time for games.

6—QUERIES.

(a) If in your mirror you should take a peep,
(b) Why can't the property owner walk sheep?

Why can't the property owner walk abroad on Hallowe'en?

Answers to Puzzles of October 18.

1.—Iduna.
2.—Heartache.
3.—Words forming four of diamonds: I., U., C., era, cross, ask, S. R. U. S. yak, sales, keg, S. L. L. S. act, sears, try, S. R. L. S. hit, sinew, ten, W.
4.—$1,154.81+ (See chat).
5.—Attila, king of the Huns.
6.—Thackeray wrote:
"By pushing steadily, nine hundred and ninety-nine people in a thousand will yield to you."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. T. Oregon, to his problem given the 18th, is as follows:

"Find the true present worth of $1.00 for 1 year at 5 per cent; true P. W. of the same amount for 2 years at 5 per cent compound interest; true P. W. of same for 3 years at 5 per cent compound interest; true P. W. of same for 4 years at 5 per cent compound interest, and true P. W. of same for 5 years at 5 per cent compound interest. Add the 5 present worths together and form this proposition: this sum : X :: $5000.00 : $1.00. X equals the annual payment."

As the column is so well represented in another department, the usual Chat will be omitted.

FREE WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINE

DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

Send us your order for four full quarts of ten-year-old Rye for $3.15, express prepaid, and we will send you, free of charge, two sample bottles—one twelve, one fifteen-year-old—Rye, a corkscrew and a gold-tipped whiskey glass. We make this offer simply to get you to try the goods. We also have this same brand eight years old, which we will dispose of at $2.50 per gallon, in lots of two or more gallons at one shipment. All our goods are put up in full quart bottles and sent express prepaid. We also give sample bottles, glass and corkscrew with these goods. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at our expense and we will refund your money. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middleman's profit. We are the only Registered Distillers in America selling to consumers direct the entire product of our "Registered Distillery;" others who claim to are only dealers buying and selling. REFERENCES, any Express Co.

NOTE.—Orders from Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Fla., must call for twenty quarts prepaid.

KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.,

ADDRESS EITHER OFFICE.

121 Kellerstrass Block, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The above firm are sole owners of Registered Distillery No. 22, of the Sixth District of Missouri. When writing them, please mention Toledo Blade.

NO MARKS OF PACKAGE TO INDICATE CONTENTS
KELLERSTRASS'
10 YEAR OLD
RYE
KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY MO. U.S.A.

STOLE $690,000.

Note Teller Alvord Got Away With That Sum.

New York, Oct. 24.—Charles L. Alvord, jr., note teller of the First National bank, of this city, is a fugitive and defaulter to the extent of $700,000.

Alvord had been with the bank for twenty years, and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extended over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until ten days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home.

After he had been away for a day or two, the bank put experts at work, and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper in Alvord's books, the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers, and they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of $700,000. What Alvord did with all the cash is also a mystery as yet, except that, as usual in such cases, it is said that a large amount of it went in stock speculation. One story is that he lost $75,000 in one deal, but what deal it was is not stated. It has been discovered that during the summer Alvord visited Saratoga, where he cut a great figure, spending money like a prince. He rented a cottage, kept a fine stable of horses, and, besides playing the races, is said to have frequented gambling houses.

If these stories are true, Alvord displayed entirely different characteristics than those he showed at home. In this city, he was known as a man of regular habits. Among his associates he was looked up to, and on Wall street was known as "Happy Alvord," because of his cheery ways. His home was in the suburb of Mount Vernon. This home is a magnificent place, located on Chester Hill, one of the most aristocratic sections of the suburb. It is surrounded by luxurious grounds, and there are extensive stables. Alvord has long been considered one of the big men of the town. His family entertained lavishly and gave large sums to charity. He was prominent in church circles, and his wife is considered one of the most beautiful women in Mt. Vernon.

The First National Bank is considered one of the strongest institutions of the city. George F. Baker, its president, is also president of the clearing house. William B. Reed is the cashier. The directors are Geo. F. Baker, Fisher A. Baker, Wm. B. Reed, Harry C. Fahnestock, William Fahnestock, F. D. Hine and James L. Garland. The bank has a capital of $100,000.

An official, who did not want his name used, said: "A proof that the bank is not likely to suffer by the defalcation is that its profits for the year ending last September 1 were $1,650,000. The surplus is increasing fast."

Boston, Oct. 29.—Cornelius J. Alvord, Jr., the embezzling note teller of the First National bank, New York, was arrested at the South End to-day.

Alvord took his arrest very quietly. It is learned that he arrived in Boston last week and went to the hotel Touraine, but did not register. On Wednesday he engaged a back room on the second floor of a lodging house on Huntington avenue, near West Newton street, where he went under the name of Mr. Smith, of New York.

SHERMAN'S WILL.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 27.—The will of the late John Sherman was filed late yesterday afternoon. The document disposes of an estate valued at $2,500,000. It is dated at Washington, December 22, 1890. Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum is given $100,000, half in real estate of her choice, and the balance in bonds. After other bequests are paid, she, with five others, gets the residue, making her share, it is estimated, $500,000.

The other bequests are: $5,000 to Mansfield for park purposes; $5,000 to Oberlin college; $5,000 to Kenyon college; heirs of Charles Sherman, $10,000, divided equally; Hoyt Sherman, brother of the deceased, $10,000; heirs of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, $10,000; heirs of James Sherman, $10,000; Sister Susan Bartley, $10,000; children of Mrs. Fanny Moulton, $10,000; Lampson Sherman, $10,000; Elizabeth Reese, $10,000.

In article 4 Mrs. Sherman and Henry Stoddard Sherman are made executors, but in the codicil Congressman W. S. Kerr and Col. H. M. Parker are made executors, Henry S. Sherman having died as well as Mrs. Sherman.

A biography is provided for, to be published by some competent person within two years after Senator Sherman's death, and $10,000 is appropriated for this purpose, as he stated he felt it to be his duty to the public, showing him to have been faithful and true. Papers, speeches and various documents are to be given into the biographer's hands.

The codicil was written at Washington January 15, 1900. Each of the executors will receive $1,000 a year from the date of death to the termination of their services, not to exceed three years. Traveling expenses are also provided for.

CLARA BARTON ILL.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Clara Barton is dangerously ill at her apartments at the Tremont hotel. Even since her arrival in the city, about six weeks ago, she has been in ill-health, and, at intervals, upon the advice of her physician, was compelled to remain indoors. Of late, her illness has assumed a serious phase. A trained nurse from Washington has arrived here, and is caring for her. In the past two days there has been a change in Miss Barton's condition for the worse. She is daily growing weaker, and alarming symptoms have developed. Miss Barton's illness is the result of overwork. Nervous prostration is the physician's diagnosis.

SEALING CATCH.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 24.—During the season just closed 34 sealing schooners took 16,000 skins in Bering sea, which is 8,000 less than taken by 25 schooners last year. The spring schooners took 16,153 on the coast, bringing the total for the season up to 32,517. Only 55 branded seals were killed in Bering sea.

WORK RESUMED.

Miners Returned to Most of the Mines on Monday Morning.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 26—The following statement was given out for publication last night by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers:

"Temporary Headquarters)
United Mine Workers of America,)
Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 25, 1900.)

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region:

"Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in district Nos. 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but, after careful inquiry, we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of ten per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at ten per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employes, and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances, in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be corrected.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 29.—Operations were resumed this morning at a majority of the collieries in the Hazleton district and they will be continued in full blast for the next two months. The strike is still on at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, located at Audenried, Honey Brook and Green Mountain. One of the officials of the company said this morning that the company had informed the men that it would abolish the sliding scale and agree to pay the 10 per cent. increase until April 1, and they did not know why they refused to report. The mineworkers claim that they want a written guarantee in this respect.

The Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Brothers & Company are also idle because of some misunderstanding on account of the notices posted by the company. All hands will probably be at work to-morrow.

The only other colliery that did not resume is the one at Milnesville, where no demands have been granted at all. Before the strike began this company threatened to abandon this mine and it seems that the threat will be carried out.

About one hundred strikers found themselves out of work at the Lattimer colliery of C. Pardee & Company. Twenty-five of these men, the firm claims, got their settlements in full when they quit and were no longer considered employes so their places were filled by others this morning. The other seventy-five were sent home because of the abandoning of the Buck Mountain vein by the firm, who say that operation of this part of the workings will be unprofitable on account of the 10 per cent. increase.

The fifty men employed at Tyler & McTurk's Stockton washery, refused to work because, they allege, they were offered only a five per cent. increase in wages, instead of 10, which they expected.

A. Pardee & Company, having filled the places of six "lokie" runners, the miners refused to go back to work at Cranbery until their runners were reinstated and in consequence the colliery is idle. General Superintendent Pardee received a committee of the men and has the matter of reinstatement under consideration.

15,000 at Work.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 29.—When the colliery whistles blew this morning, 15,000 men and boys between Treverton, this place and Mount Carmel reported for work. The only collieries idle are Henry Clay, Excelsior and Corbin. They will be in operation in a few days.

Refused to Return.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 29.—Over 5,000 mine employes in the Lackawanna valley refused to return to work this morning, because the companies for which they had mined coal failed to comply with the terms of the Scranton miners' convention.

The companies affected are the Ontario and Western Railroad company's ten mines, employing 4,000 men; the Forest Mining company, at Archbald, employing 800 men, who have been on strike since last January; the Green Ridge Coal company, employing 400, and the Clark Tunnel Coal company, employing 100.

At all the other mines there was a complete resumption, even at those of Jermyn & Co., in Old Forge, where it was believed yesterday the men would not go back until they were assured that the grievances, because of which they struck last March, will be adjusted.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 24.—Colonel Falkner, one of the most eminent lawyers of the state and president of the Alabama State Fair association, has invited Admiral Sampson to be his guest during the fair, November 1-10.

"We want Admiral Sampson to see what an exceedingly cordial welcome a Southern city would give him and we wish him to know that our people appreciate his services to his country," said Colonel Falkner.

CHINA'S PROPOSALS.

Four Articles Offered as a Preliminary Convention to Peace Negotiations.

New York, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says: A preliminary convention between China and the combined powers has been proposed by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. It is as follows:

Article 1. Laying siege to the legations of foreign ministers is a high offense against one of the important principles of international law. No country can possibly tolerate such a thing. China acknowledges her great fault in this respect and promises that it will never occur again.

Article 2. China admits her liability to pay an indemnity for the various losses sustained on this occasion, and the powers will each appoint officials to examine and put all claims for a final consultation and settlement.

Article 3. As to future trade and general international relations, each power should designate how these matters are to be dealt with, whether the old treaties should continue, or new conventions should be made, slightly adding to the old treaties or cancelling the old treaties and negotiating new ones. Any of these plans may be adopted and when China has approved them further special changes can be made in each case, as required.

Article 4. This convention will be made by China with the combined powers to cover the general principles which apply alike to all. This settled, the foreign ministers will remove the seals they caused to be placed in various parts of the Tsung Li Yamen, and then the Yamen ministers may go to the Yamen and attend to business as usual. And, further; each power should arrange its own special affairs with China so that separate treaties may be settled in due order.

When the various items of indemnity are all arranged properly, or an understanding has been reached about them, the powers will successively withdraw their troops.

Article 5. The troops sent to China by the powers are for the protection of ministers and no other purpose, so when the negotiations begin for treaties of peace each power should first declare an armistice.

DEATH OF KANG YI.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Chinese minister has received a dispatch stating that Kang Yi, a member of the cabinet with Yung Lu and one of the intense anti-foreign leaders, whose punishment was demanded by the powers, died of illness on the 18th inst.; also that Yu Hsien, the late governor of Shansi, who is said to have been responsible for the death of many missionaries, has committed suicide by swallowking gold leaf. Minister Wu regards this act as the result of the disfavor which the high officials have received from the throne.

The death of Kang Yi is an important event, as he was one of the ringleaders whose punishment was demanded by the powers. He held the position of assistant grand secretary and president of the civil board, and also was one of the six Chinese statesmen making up the privy council, or cabinet, which is the body nearest the throne. Following the demands of the powers for his punishment, an edict was issued handing him over to the board of censors to consult and decide upon a penalty for his misdoing. The same edict ordered the punishment of Prince Tuan, but it was thought that the Tuan influence would secure leniency for Kang Yi and others. To-day's dispatch shows, however, that Kang Yi himself recognized that there was no hope of imperial favor. Although the dispatch to Minister Wu says only that Kang Yi "died" on the 18th inst., it is thought that this "death" was the natural result of the disgrace which has overtaken the anti-foreign and Boxer element.

Governor Yu's method of suicide by swallowing gold leaf is peculiar to China. It is a means by which high personages take their life, the gold leaf being representative of their high station. The leaf forms a ball in the canals of the body, and brings death from suffocation.

Minister Wu's advices to-day also show that Prince Tuan has been visited with severe censure from the throne, and to such an extent that it would be no surprise if he followed the course of Kang Yi. He has been prevented from accompanying the imperial court to Sinan-Fu, and remains at Shansi, cut off from further influence on the throne. It is expected that he will be banished, which, to a prince of the blood, is worse than decapitation, and under the Chinese idea of propriety, suicide is likely to be his end. Minister Wu laid his dispatches before Secretary Hay.

MARKED FOR PUNISHMENT

London, Oct. 29.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, says that the authorities have decided to add the names of Yi and Ying Nien to those of the seven officials whose execution France has demanded.

It is said the commander of the allied troops at Pao Ting Fu has arrested the provincial treasurer, who was chiefly responsible for the ill-treatment of the rescued missionaries.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

Hong Kong, Oct. 25.—The governor of Hong Kong has been informed that 4,000 villagers in the Samtochuok-Kwaishin district were attacked by rebels at Pengkok. The villagers were defeated, and 2,000 of them killed. The rebels, who los 400 killed, burned two villages containing 3,000 houses. A force of 2,000 troops went to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels on October 22. No details of the result have been received.

General Ho, with 2,000 troops, has returned to Wong Kong, having burned the villages of Shauchautia and Malantau.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

London, Oct. 26.—"Rumor credits the Germans," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, "with the intention to take early action in the Yang Tse region, where the miltiary situation is becoming serious. The Chinese troops there and in the north are diligently drilling and practicing musketry firing under foreign trained officers. Large quantities of provisions, war material and treasure are being forwarded from the Yang Tse districts to the imperial court."

SLOW TO ACT.

London, Oct. 25.—The foreign office officials informed a representative of the Associated Press that thus far only Italy and Austria have accepted the Anglo-German note, but it is added, the assent of the United States, Russia and France was confidently expected.

Allies at Pao-Ting-Fu.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 25, via Shanghai, Oct. 26.—A runner who left Pao-Ting-Fu on October 23 and arrived here to-day reports that the allies are encamped there, the British contingent being outside the walls of the city. The situation is unchanged. Looting is forbidden, and all suplies used by the allies are purchased.

The Green family of missionaries are safe, except a 3-year-old girl, who died October 10. Mr. Green is seriously ill.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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CHARGE AGAINST MR. BRYAN

He Has Been in Direct Communication With the Insurgents.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—William J. Bryan has been in communication with the insurgents in the Philippines.

The government at Washington and the national Republican committee know that Mr. Bryan has received communications from the enemies of the United States, from Aguinaldo's followers and lieutenants, if not from Aguinaldo himself. Some months ago the Associated Press correspondent in Manila sent to this country an interview with Buencamina, one of the insurgent leaders at that time, in which he stated that General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo's papers did not include the most important, which had been sent to the Filipino junta in Hong-Kong for safe keeping.

It was also stated by Buencamino that in these papers sent to Hong-Kong were letters from prominent Americans, including W. J. Bryan and Carl Schurz. Mr. Bryan denied that he had ever written a letter to a Filipino. He did not deny that he had written letters to Howard Bray, the Englishman who was with Aguinaldo and was the brains of the insurrection, nor did he deny that he had written to agents of Aguinaldo in Hong-Kong or talked with Agoncillo, the Filipino who came to this country and suddenly left Washington, going to Canada, for fear of arrest as a spy or a dangerous person plotting against the government.

While a guest at the capital, Mr. Bryan's denial was evasive. He has not denied that he received letters from the insurgents, but it is known that he has received such letters since he became the Democratic candidate for president.

"There is not the slightest doubt in the world that Mr. Bryan himself, or some one directly representing him, has received communications from Aguinaldo's followers in the Philippines," said Secretary Heath, of the Republican national committee, yesterday. "We have received evidence to this effect from every direction. I to-day received a letter from the Philippines dated September 19, in which the writer says that he was in a postoffice in the Philippine islands a few months ago, and saw the registry clerk in the postoffice register a bulky communication to W. J. Bryan. 'I found out,' says my correspondent, 'from one of the native clerks that it was from a native sympathizer.'

"I have been told repeatedly that Aguinaldo and his followers were in communication, and have been for a year or two, with the prominent leaders of the Democratic national party, but this is the first evidence that the Aguinaldoists in the Philippines were sending communications directly to Mr. Bryan himself."

Mr. Heath declined to give further particulars as to the source of his information, but said it was reliable.

From Washington it is learned that the postoffice department has received information more explicit than that given by Mr. Heath. This information, which is official and secret, shows that registered mail has been sent by agents of Aguinaldo to Mr. Bryan. The postal authorities have no power to confiscate the mail. They can only follow suspicious mail matter and see that it reaches its destination, and in that way know that there is communication between citizens of this country and the enemies of the government. The postoffice department has the evidence that Mr. Bryan has been in communication with those who declare themselves the enemy of the United States and are in arms against this government.

It is not criminal for Mr. Bryan to receive a letter from an enemy of the government as he cannot prevent even Aguinaldo from writing to him. But it places him under suspicion to receive letters from that source and keep them from the government. If Aguinaldo has given to Mr. Bryan any secret information regarding the insurrection, or the plans of those in arms against the government, it is his duty as an American citizen to hand such letters over to the government. Mr. Bryan has not done this. He has kept secret the communications he has received from Aguinaldo or his followers and the government has a right to suspect him of disloyalty as it suspected those who were found in communication with Spanish authorities during the war with Spain.

There are Federal statutes defining the crime of treason, which have been invoked to punish American citizens for just such offenses, but Mr. Bryan is not an ordinary individual at the present time. He is the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and Free Silver parties for President. He is the representative of the force that oppose the present administration, and opposition to the government act of acquiring and owning the Philippine Islands is declared by Mr. Bryan and his party to be the paramount issue of this campaign.

It was, however, rather startling for the government officials to receive direct and positive information that Mr. Bryan has been in communication with those who are in arms against the United States. This is carrying the opposition to the administration further than it was ever before carried, so far as known by an opposition party or candidate for President.

Japan's Proposal.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Germany has agreed to Japan's proposal that the peace negotiations with China shall be entrusted to the former representatives at Pekin.

GUERILLA WARFARE

Severely Punished by the English in South Africa.

London, Oct. 29.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Oct. 28:

"Knox successfully engaged DeWet October 27. During the Boer retreat Knox caught DeWet in the Rensburg Drift. The Boers lost considerably and left two guns and three wagons in Knox's hands. Another ammunition wagon was blown up by a shell. The British casualties were nil."

Referring to the Jacobsdal affair, Lord Roberts says it was due to the treachery of the inhabitants, who admitted soldiers to their houses at night. They opened fire at daybreak. Fourteen men were killed and thirteen were wounded, mostly Cape Highlanders. Troops despatched from the Modder river drove off the Boers. The houses of the treacherous inhabitants were destroyed. Commandant Bosman was killed.

Lord Roberts calls attention to the "increasing inclination of the better class of Boers to co-operate with the British to secure peace" since they find that guerilla warfare is "visited with heavy punishment."

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Friday, October 26, referring to the fighting of Gen. Barton's column with Gen. DeWet's forces, October 25, says:

"The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed, and three officers and 25 men were wounded. The Boers left 24 dead and 19 wounded on the field,and 26 Boers were made prisoners. Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court-martialed and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Methuen were engaged, and a serious incident between Springfontein and Phillippolis, Orange River Colony, where 50 cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says:

"Barton attacked the ubiquitous De Wet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

TRANSVAAL IS BRITISH.

Pretoria, Oct. 25.—The Transvaal was yesterday proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, massed bands played the national anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation and 6,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

WHEN KRUGER ARRIVES.

Brussels, Oct. 29.—The Transvaal agency says that Mr. Kruger will arrive at Marseilles on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland November 11 or 12. He will have apartments at the Grand hotel de Noailles, where he will receive several French, Dutch and Belgian delegations.

Mr. Kruger will proceed to The Hague without stopping at Paris, and after expressing his thanks to Queen Wilhelmina for Dutch hospitality on board the Gelderland, he will appeal to the powers to intervene in the South African settlement on the basis of Article III, of The Hague convention.

HONORS TO BULLER.

Capetown, Oct. 25.—Sir Redvers Buller, who landed yesterday from the Hawarden Castle, was accorded a magnificent reception. The mayor of Capetown presented to him an address in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic citizens, eulogizing his great services to Cape Colony and to the empire. Speeches in the same strain were made by leading public men.

The mayor and corporation entertained General Buller at dinner.

In reply to the address he paid a high tribute to the courage and bravery of the troops, complimented the colonials, and expressed a hope that the winning side would remember that self-sacrifice could be shown in peace as well as in war.

The city was beautifully decorated, and the popular demonstration was truly remarkable. Sir Redvers and Lady Buller will sail by the Dunvegan Castle for England.

ROBERTS' RETURN.

London, Oct. 25.—The war office announces to-day that Lord Roberts hopes to leave South Africa for home about November 15, and that Gen. Lord Wolseley has consented to continue to perform the duties of commander-in-chief of the army until the end of November.

RUSSIA'S NEW SHIP.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The new Russian battleship, Retvizan, was launched at Cramp's shipyard yesterday afternoon. No wine was used at the christening, the Russian ceremony being observed. Rev. Father Alexander A. Hotovisky, rector of the Russian Orthodox church of New York, officiated, assisted by two other priests clad in the vestments of the church.

The new battleship is the largest ever built in this country. Her total cost will be $3,000,000.

The Retvizan is 376 feet in lenbth between perpendiculars, has a breadth of 72 feet 2½ inches, a displacement of 12,700 tons, a draft not to exceed 26 feet, and a speed of 18 knots for 12 hours at full displacement.

Her batteries will consist of four 12-inch, 12 6-inch and 20 3-inch guns and six torpedo tubes. Her main belt of armor is 9 inches in thickness, and her gun casements are five inches thick. Back of the armor is worked a protective deck having a thickness of four inches on the slopes and two inches on the horizontal portion. To keep out raking, sheet armored bulkheads are worked at the ends of main and casement belts. All the armor is manufactured by the Krupp process.

The launching ceremony was followed by a banquet.

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COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE

Wrecked Business Structure in New York City. Lives Lost.

New York, Oct. 29.—About half past twelve to-day lower New York was startled by a booming sound which it developed was an explosion in the building occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists.

The first explosion occurred at 12:12 p. m. It took the roof off the building. It was followed a minute and a half later by two or three sharper explosions that sent columns of flame and smoke high into the air.

The explosions sent debris flying through the air and into the streets, where dozens of persons were injured.

A lithographing establishment close to Tarrant's place caught fire and the flames spread to the Irving bank, and to buildings across the street.

The Warren street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road, directly in front of the drug establishment, was completely demolished and a number of persons who were standing upon it waiting for a train were blown to the street and received serious injury. Several women escaped from the station, however, by walking along the plank platform at the edge of the track. Several buildings at the rear of the drug store were blown down. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity until the two blocks from Chambers to Warren and from Washington to Greenwich streets were soon on fire.

New York, Oct. 30.—Although a force of three hundred men worked all night on the ruins of the property destroyed by the explosion in Tarrant & Co.'s drug house, yesterday, and were relieved by more than a thousand men at daylight, the search has not resulted in the discovery of any dead bodies up to 12:30 to-day, twenty-four hours after the explosion occurred. The list of missing numbers thirty-eight, but it is believed that many of these will be found during the day. Thomas F. Main, president of the Tarrant company, said he felt sure that all of his employes, with the possible exception of two, had been saved.

No change was made to-day in the original estimate of the financial loss by the fire and explosion, the figures remaining at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Chemicals probably entered into the origin of the fire. The first smoke that was seen was dense and very black. This changed into what appeared to be a light vapor, greatly increasing in quantity. Then began a series of minor explosions, not heavy enough to disturb persons in the street further than to warm them from too near an approach. Suddenly an explosion of much greater force drove the glass from the windows, showering it in upon the firemen and policemen and the thousands of spectators that had gathered in the streets. This was followed almost immediately by another explosion of far greater intensity, that worked much disaster. There was, perhaps, an interval of two minutes, when there came a third explosion that exceeded those that had preceded, and which brought the buildings on both sides of Warren street in that block tumbling to the ground as though they were built of pasteboard. All was immediately panic for blocks in every direction.

BIG EXPLOSION.

Washington, Oct. 25.—At 8 o'clock this morning Admiral O'Neil, chief of the ordnance department, navy department, received a telegraphic message from the proving ground at Indian Head, reporting that about 10 o'clock last night a fire and several explosions occurred in one of the filling houses and magazines. The cause of the explosion is unknown at present, but an investigation is now in progress. No other damage was done and no one was injured.

Lieut. Strauss came up from Indian Head on a naval tug and at once went to the navy department, where he made a lengthy verbal report to Admiral O'Neil.

There was in the magazine at the time of the explosion 8,000 pounds of black powder, 30,000 pounds of smokeless powder, and a lot of brown powder, probably about 7,000 pounds. These represent various sources, for inspection, test, etc. There also was a considerable amount of ammunition in the adjacent building, which took fire, viz.: Fifty 6-pound shells, 550 3-pound shells and 25,000 rounds of small ammunition. After the first explosion, the fire found its way to the ammunition, and this caused the successive explosions lasting until after midnight. Most of the powder was destroyed, but some of the smokeless powder lies scattered about in heaps, nothing being ignited. Many of the shells and smaller projectiles also are lying about unexploded, although showing the effects of heat.

The loss is estimated by Admiral O'Neil at between $25,000 and $30,000 on powder and ammunition. The loss to the buildings is considered trifling.

" The cause of the explosion is a complete mystery. Lieut. Strauss reported that there were no fabrics in the magazine except a few powder bags, so that the theory of spontaneous combustion is not entertained.

CUBA'S CONVENTION.

Havana, Oct. 25.—It is remarkable how little public interest is displayed in the forthcoming constitutional convention. Less than two weeks will intervene between this and the opening, but scarcely a newspaper discusses the issues involved or offers any sort of a suggestion as to the constitution that should be adopted. The partisan journals are attacking each other severely, however, on the qualification of delegates, and there are numerous indications that the opening days of the convention will witness plenty of mud slinging.

The real fight will come on the seating of delegates. It is said that the Nationalists will claim sixteen out of thirty-one members of the convention, but the Republican and Democratic combination is confident of a majority.

Party lines as drawn in the election will not figure in the convention after it is organized, the likelihood is that the revolutionary element will then arraign itself under the leadership of the Havana Nationalist, Gen. Maximo Gomez, thus controlling the convention. This element is in closer touch than any other with the government of intervention, and therefore, it is possible that some result will be attained.

SEN. C. K. DAVIS.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 25.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, who has been suffering for the past month from blood poisoning, underwent a second operation yesterday afternoon, which it is thought will obviate the necessity for the amputation of one or more of his toes. While campaigning in the east, Senator Davis suffered a slight abrasion of one foot; the dye from his hose entered the wound and caused the complications that ensued. It was feared for a time that amputation of several toes would be necessary.

Nett Lake Indians.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 25.—The government has built a $50,000 schoolhouse for the Nett Lake Indians, but the latter refuse to allow their children to attend it because it was not built on their reservation. Major S. W. Campbell, the agent in charge of the Nett Lakers, returned yesterday from a visit to the band, whom he tried to induce to withdraw their boycott, but without success. There is no law by which the Indians can be compelled to send their children to a school off the reservation, and the officials are nonplussed.

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ly concerned in the mystery. That bothered me for a long a little light broke into my I picked up, on the mountain d bird, whose scorched feath onzed with artemisium, and another similar victim of of death. Then came ine and its tragic told you what I But instead mystery it time. At way things

they had been concentrat tallic object, like a chunk parted to it an intense cha parently electric nature. charging a metallic body in vacuum, I observed that the parted to it possessed the power of disrupting its atoms jecting them off in straight li much as occurs with a cathode Crooke's tube. But—and this wa preme importance—I found that t of projection from which the producing the charge had come other words, I could produce two p between which a marvelous intera occurred. My transformer, with its ating mirror, acted as one p energy was transferred and that other pole oms of its own sub the transform ed by the when al

These New Pre ations co a complete ment for nea the ills of life. The Fo emulsi needed by s Tonic by the Expec by others, th by others s all four, three, or t any one, used singly combination, cording to the exi gencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies represented in this illustration.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor please mention the TOLEDO BLADE.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of medical treatment for the weak, and those suffering from wasting diseases or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible below.

By the new system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body are supplied by the FOUR remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as The Slocum System.

Whatever your disease, one, or more of these four preparations will be of benefit to you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicine, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

A cure is certain if the simple directions are followed.

The remedies are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, catarrh, consumption and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the building of weak systems, in purifying the blood, making flesh, and restoring to weak, sallow people rich and healthy constitutions.

The many ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved.

The basis of the entire system is a flesh-building, nerve and tissue-renewing food.

Every invalid and sick person needs strength. This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the Emulsion, which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second article is a Tonic. It is good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people. For those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Emulsion and the Tonic.

The third preparation is a medicinal healing Jelly, in patent collapsible ozojell nasal tubes. It cures catarrh. It heals all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membranes. It gives immediate relief. It is also a dainty application for sore lips, rough skin, etc.

Perhaps a million people need the Ozojell without any of the other articles.

The fourth article is an Expectorant and Cough Cure. Can positively be relied on. Is absolutely safe for children. Goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but cures.

The four remedies form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE OFFER—WRITE

To obtain these four FREE preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is to write mentioning THE TOLEDO BLADE, in which you read this article, to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York,

giving name and full address. The four free remedies will then be sent you, in the hope that if they do you good you will recommend them to your friends.

FIVE TO ONE.

The Betting Odds on McKinley at Present Time in New York City.

New York, Oct. 24.—As a result of the Herald's poll of the several states, indicating McKinley's election, Wall street Republicans yesterday bet 5 to 1 that Bryan would be defeated.

The increase of half a point in the odds against the Democratic standard-bearer induced several Democrats to put up money on their favorite. While no specially large wager was recorded, many small bets were made. Acting for several customers, J. J. Judge yesterday bet $1,200 against $5,400 that Bryan would be the next President. M. B. Mendham too the McKinley end. Mr. Judge also wagered $100 to $500 on Bryan with Feuchtwanger & Co., E. L. Mordecai, of No. 52 Broadway, bet $2,500 with Bell & Co., and an equal sum with another Stock Exchange house at odds of 5 to 1, Mr. Mordecai betting on McKinley.

Mr. Mordecai also offers to wager $500 even that McKinley will carry New York by 75,000 plurality, $500 to $400 that he carries Maryland, and the same odds on West Virginia. He will bet $250 on Republican success in Delaware, and $200 that Indiana goes for McKinley. William Moore offered to wager $7,500 against $37,500 on Bryan, but was unable to find a taker.

The head of a brokerage house with Philadelphia connections telephoned to the Democratic club and Tammany Hall in the afternoon, inquiring whether any Bryan money could be reached at 6 to 1. From the Democratic club came the answer that such odds would receive respectful consideration.

Betting on Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—Messrs. Cahn, Hoblitzell & Co. have placed for a client a bet of $1,000 to $700 that McKinley will carry Maryland. The Bryan end was taken by an out-of-town man. The company has been commissioned by another customer to wager $1,000 to $500 that McKinley will be re-elected. Messrs. Cahn, Hoblitzell & Co. have placed about $6,000 for clients on the election, the odds ranging from 2 1-2 to 1 to even.

RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 29.—A total of $20,166,687 worth of gold dust and bullion has been received at the Seattle assay office during the present year. Following official figures show the amount of gold dust and bullion received between January 1 and October 4, 1900. Number of deposits, 6,028; ounces of gold and bullion, 1,243,163. From Cape Nome, $2,710,427; other Alaskan points, $462,893. Total from Alaska, $3,173,320. From British Columbia (Atlin), $483,116; Yukon district (Klondike), $16,374,488; Washington, Oregon, Idaho and foreign gold coin, $125,752. Since October 24 the office has received an additional $150,000 from Nome and $50,000 from other points. The probabilities are that before the season closes Nome will have furnished $5,000,000.

SLICING FLORIDA.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 25.—Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the government the secretary of state says that Alabama runs a mile further south on the eastern boundary than the tract books have heretofore shown and that the state is possessed of a wedge of land which his office records failed to show, running 100 miles along the southern end of the state.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AMERICAN CONTRACTS.

London, Oct. 27.—There is considerable correspondence appearing in the papers on the subject of South African contracts, the writers expressing indignation at the evidence that large orders have gone to the United States. Some, however, contend that the colonists are entitled to go to whatever market they choose, and are not bound to add to their already large losses by buying in the dearest British market.

The editor of the British and South African Export Gazette writes to the Times that the Youngstown Bridge Company, of New York, has received large orders for bridge and trestle work on the Cape railways, showing, he says, that the American orders which are going through sub-contractors are much more numerous than the figures of Sir David Tennant, agent general in London of Cape Colony, reveal.

WELCOMED HOME.

London, Oct. 29.—The City Imperial volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa, Saturday, on the British transport Aurania, reached here by train this morning, marched through London, along streets packed by thousands and received a tumultuous greeting. Such a demonstration was probably never before evoked for such a small body of volunteers.

GERMANY IS FRIENDLY.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, authorized the Associated Press to say that his accession to the chancellorship will mean no change in Germany's friendly attitude toward the United States, either politically or commercially.

Yesterday the chancellor visited the diplomatic representatives of the other German states, and it is said that he will soon make ceremonious visits to the courts of Saxony, Bavaria and Baden.

A Cautious Mayor.

Marseilles, Oct. 25.—M. Flaissieres, mayor of Marseilles, on being invited to participate in manifestations on the arrival here of Mr. Kruger, asked for time to reflect, explaining that he desired to know the exact nature of the demonstration, and declaring that he did not intend to take any action likely to create diplomatic difficulties.

Had to Reduce.

London, Oct. 27.—The Scotch steel makers, owing to the importation of American steel plates, have reduced their prices five shillings, making fifteen shillings reduction in a fortnight. These reductions, it is thought, will fully meet the American competition.

Chaucer Commemoration.

London, Oct. 25.—The five hundredth anniversary of the death of Chaucer was commemorated to-day by the unveiling by the poet laureate, Alfred Austin, of a memorial window in the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, adjoining the old Tabard Inn, whence the poet started on his pilgrimage to Canterbury.

Brazil's President.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 26.—Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, who arrived here yesterday with a squadron of three warships, landed to-day and was received with popular enthusiasm.

He has had a cordial interview with General Roca, president of Argentina.

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Street, New York.

		900,
	,637	1,513,017
	1,311,564	1,128,179
	1,485,053	1,208,130
	539,700	412,198
	908,355	746,258
	184,735	168,493
da	528,542	391,422
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353
Idaho	161,771	84,385
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351
Indiana	2,516,463	2,192,404
Iowa	2,251,829	1,911,896
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635
Louisiana	1,381,627	1,118,587
Maine	694,366	661,086
Maryland	1,189,946	1,042,390
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943
Michigan	2,419,782	2,093,889
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184
Montana	243,289	132,159
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910
Nevada	42,334	45,761
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947
North Dakota	319,040	182,719
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316
Oregon	413,532	313,767
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	5,258,014
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149
South Dakota	401,559	328,808
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523
Utah	276,565	207,905
Vermont	343,641	332,422
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980
Washington	517,672	349,390
West Virginia	958,900	762,794
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880
Wyoming	92,531	60,705
Total for 45 states...	74,627,907	62,116,811
Territories, etc.—		
Alaska (estimate)	44,000	32,052
Arizona	122,212	59,620
District of Columbia..	278,718	230,392
Hawaii	154,001	89,990
Indian Territory	391,960	180,182
New Mexico	193,777	153,593
Oklahoma	398,245	61,834
Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated)	84,400	
Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory		145,282
Total for seven territories, etc.	1,667,313	952,915

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only, and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, have not yet been received. The number of untaxed Indians in the United States is 89,541.

CONGER WILL BEGIN.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Minister Conger has been authorized by his government to begin negotiations at once with the Chinese envoys on the basis of the points in the German and French notes upon which all of the powers have agreed. Upon these points where divergence of views has been found to exist, the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to reaching a further understanding. It is understood that the ministerial representatives at Pekin of the other powers have similar instructions, but whether they have or not, Mr. Conger is not to be restrained. The Berlin statement this morning that Germany has agreed to Japan's proposals that peace negotiations with China shall for the present be entrusted to the foreign representatives at Pekin, is regarded here as an indication that Germany has taken similar action in the case of Minister Munn Von Schwartzenstein.

Some surprise is expressed here at the insistance by some of the powers upon a settlement of the question of the sufficiency of credentials of the Chinese envoys at this point. It is stated that it is the invariable practice in peace negotiations to allow the plenipotentiaries themselves to pass upon the credentials of the envoys, which invariably is deferred until the first meeting of the plenipotentiaries.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has made public a general statement covering the trade of the Philippine islands for the first nine months of the fiscal year ended June 30, last.

The statement shows that the total of merchandise, gold and silver, imported during this period was $16,751,800, and exported $14,634,236. A marked decrease in imports from China is set forth. A similar falling off is noted in the imports from Spain.

The exportation of Manila hemp was valued at $8,106,340, of which the greater part went to the United Kingdom. The United States stands next in the list of countries taking this article.

Raw sugar was exported from the islands to a value of $1,815,148; tobacco and its manufactures, $1,522,071; and copra, $607,005.

Of a total importation of $4,015,049 worth of cotton and its manufactures, the share from the United States was only $15,134. It would thus appear, says the statement, that an unusual opportunity exists for our cotton growers, merchants and manufacturers to compete with other countries for a greater volume of this trade.

A CHINESE WIFE.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The secretary of the treasury, acting on the opinion of the solicitor of the treasury, has held that the wife of a Chinese native born citizen of the United States is entitled to admission into the United States regardless of the provisions of Section 1994, Revised Statutes. Such right to land does not depend on the status of her husband as a merchant, even if it is held that the exclusion laws apply to a Chinese merchant who is native born, but rather on her higher right not to be separated from her husband, who is legally entitled to live in the country of his birth.

HIGHEST POINT REACHED.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The gold in the treasury yesterday amounted to $451,477,404, the highest point ever reached since the foundation of the government. This is said to be the largest gold fund in the world.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ATION

the President. . 29 Is the Day.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The state department to-day issued the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and islands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity with which He has endowed us, for seed-time and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

(Seal.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Many inquiries have been made recently at the pension office as to the status of claims for pensions by soldiers of the Spanish-American war. Commissioner Evans says that the bureau has scarcely had time to respond to all the inquiries, but that the claims are being adjudicated as rapidly as possible. He added that some of the claims had been delayed by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary official records at the war department.

"There have been filed 34,000 claims on account of the Spanish-American war, up to Monday morning, October 22," said the commissioner. "Calls have been made for evidence in 33,424 of these claims. Medical examinations have been ordered by this bureau in 28,224 claims. The difference between the number of claims filed and the number of medical examinations ordered, practically represents the number of widows and dependents' claims; 4,237 of these claims have been adjudicated already.

"When the division was organized having charge of these claims, all claims of widows, and claims for gun shot wounds and severe disabilities of soldiers, were given the right of way, practically making them special and they were promptly adjudicated. Twenty-five clerks were assigned to this work, and, like other divisions of the bureau, the work is now practically current. All classes of claims are treated alike, as provided by law and the established practice."

THE PORTO RICAN CASE.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The supreme court, on motion of Hon. John G. Carlisle, has advanced and assigned for argument on the 7th of January next the case of Elias S. A. De Lima, et al., plaintiffs in error vs. George R. Bidwell, collector of customs at the port of New York. The question involved in the case is that of the right of the United States government to collect duties on imports from Porto Rico under regulations prepared by the treasury department before the act of congress prescribing the rates to be imposed was passed. There are several cases now pending before the courts of New York in which the legality of the act of congress is brought up and if these are decided against the complainants the intention of the attorneys is to appeal the to the supreme court, in which event they probably will be set for hearing on the 7th of January. Another case before the supreme court seeks to prevent by injunction the collection of duties on Porto Rican imports. This is set for hearing on the 12th of November. It is possible this may be delayed until January and all the cases involving the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff in its several phases heard together.

WRECK OF THE MAINE.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor, as it is considered an obstruction to navigation. General Wood, on the recommendation of the harbor authorities of Havana, considers that the removal of the obstruction to navigation has become imperative. It is sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor, and the longer the work is delayed, the more difficult it will be of accomplishment. To-day General Wood saw the secretary of the navy, and, after laying the matter before him in detail, secured the secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck. The work will be undertaken immediately upon General Wood's return to Havana, which will be within the next week. He goes from here to Canton to-night to confer with the president, and probably will sail from New York for Havana early next week.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Mr. Russell, secretary of legation at Caracas, concerning the recent earthquake in Venezuela, in which Cipriano Castro, the president of the republic was injured:

"Caracas, via Hayti, Oct. 29.
"Secretary of State, Washington.
"Severe earthquake this morning; great damage to property; several killed; president jumped from second floor of government house, leg broken; details from interior later. (Signed.)
"RUSSELL."

CONFESSION OF PERJURY

Made by One of the Witnesses in the Powers Case.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Louisville Evening Post to-day prints an affidavit of Finley Anderson, a telegraph operator, on whose affidavit Caleb Powers was convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, in which Anderson swears that his story told on the stand at Georgetown was perjured. After telling of a conversation with Attorney Campbell at Cincinnati, in connection with the Goebel case, he says:

"I remained in Cincinnati after this conversation with Campbell, and some time after that Arthur Goebel, in his store, on the fourth floor, where I had gone at his request, asked me if Powers had not been in my presence at Barbourville in January, and said to me, in substance, these words, referring to William Goebel, 'They say he wears a coat of mail, but it won't do him any good,' or something similar to that. I told Goebel that Powers had never said anything of that sort in my presence to the best of my judgment. He told me to think and see if I could not remember it. I could not remember such a remark, and I know that Powers never did make such a remark, or anything resembling it, in my presence; but being urged by Arthur Goebel, I finally concluded to state that he did make such a statement and so swore upon the trial, which testimony was false.

"Before making my statement to Campbell, Wharton Golden told me to make it as strong as possible, as they, (referring to Campbell and Goebel), would take care of me and protect me.

"I have, since such conversation with Campbell and Arthur Goebel, received from Arthur Goebel various sums aggregating about $300, and upon one occasion $10 from Justus Goebel. The last sum I received was on Tuesday, October 23, 1900, which was $5 given to me by Colonel Campbell at his office in Cincinnati."

ST. LOUIS FLOODED.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—Sixty-eight one hundredths of an inch of water fell in 55 minutes shortly before noon yesterday, and because of the insufficient capacity of the sewers low places in the city were flooded. The water rose to the first floors of residences, churches and stores in some localities, damaging street railway and business property. Street railway travel was impeded for a time, and the roadways and walks after the water receded were left coated with mud. Between Washington and Delmer avenues on Randeventer the flood rose until it ran into the stores and drove the occupants of first floors to the second story. At Sarah and Easton avenues the flood covered an area of five blocks. At Compton and Chateau avenues the flood extended for several blocks and wrought a great deal of damage. At Twenty-third and Mullanphy streets the water stood twelve inches deep inside St. Leo's church.

LUCK AT LAST.

Denver, Col., Oct. 25.—After years of poverty and privation in New York and latterly in Denver, Mrs. Eleanor Cory and her little son, Harold, have gone home to Manchester, England, to meet a husband and father on his death bed and to inherit a fortune of $500,000.

Mrs. Cory was an American singer and went to England more than fifteen years ago. She and Arthur Cory were married and for five years, in spite of parental objection, they lived together. Finally affairs came to such a pass that it was either necessary for Cory to give up his wife or his inheritance. He gave up his wife.

About a month ago Mrs. Cory received a letter from her husband. He had kept trace of her in some way. He wanted her to return, and $200 came for expenses. The letter said that of his fortune, which Arthur Cory had inherited from his father, some $2,000,000, he had willed $500,000 to his son, and the widow and son were to have the income during her life.

TROUBLE IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Federal party, yesterday, it was unanimously decided to invite the Federals to withdraw from further participation in the campaign for the election of a house of delegates and a commissioner to Washington, and to urge them to abstain from the polls on election day, thus silently protesting against the election proceedings. The Federals charge the government with partiality. A majority of the election judges are Republicans. They were appointed by the executive council, composed of six Americans and three native Republicans. The government is also charged by the Federals with helping the Republicans by gerrymandering certain districts.

Interesting legal questions are likely to be raised, and the Federals themselves may split into factions. It is understood that the Federal leader, Senor Munos Rivera, will protest to Washington. As yet no definite action has been taken to carry out the committee's resolution.

The body of Frank Williams, an engineer in the department of public works, who was recently drowned while attempting to cross a river on horse back, has been recovered.

COLOR LINE IN CUBA.

Santiago De Cuba, Oct. 25.—The departure of the provincial delegates to participate in the proceedings of the forthcoming constitutional convention at Havana, caused an immediate movement of troops.

It is explained that they were escorted to the wharf by upwards of 12,000 persons, of whom nine-tenths were colored people.

The political parties are drawing the color line very closely and this is causing bitter feeling between the races. The whites predict that the convention will last a year, alleging that most of the delegates will prefer $300 a month to the establishment of a Cuban republic.

All the local papers dramatically exhort the delegates to fulfill their duty and quickly expel the Americans from the island.

Highest Priced Bull.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, O., yesterday at the combination show and sale of Herfords and short horns paid $5,050 for Columbus XVII, a yearling Hesiod bull, owned by Benson Gabbert, of Dearborn, Mo. This is the highest price paid for a single animal so far reached at the show. The bull carried the first prize for the best bull at the sale.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

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This business has been built by selling to users at wholesale prices. The price given in our catalogue for anything is about what your dealer pays his wholesaler. We save you the dealer's profit. We sell practically everything—all the things that you wear or use; most of the things that you eat—and we save you from 15 to 50 per cent on all. We guarantee that each article is exactly as represented; and we exchange, or pay your money back with all transportation, if you find it otherwise. We make it a pleasure to deal with us.

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This is the newest and one of the swellest of storm collars, and we have placed a very large order in the belief that thousands will want them. Our cost was so low that we can make the price attractive. Made in imitation fox, light gray in color; style like picture. This is one of the prettiest and most becoming collars that we know of. It combines beauty, wearing qualities and warmth. We think that no woman can find a style that she likes better at anywhere near such a price.
Order X112P
Order X112P..................Price $4.75

Lakeside Watch
8.90
"The Lakeside" is the famous watch made by the Illinois Watch Co., and we offer it at the lowest price known for a watch of its class. It is a 17-jewel nickel movement, adjusted to heat and cold; stem wind and set. At this price we fit it in a dust-proof silverine case, screw bezel and back, open face. For prices with other cases see No. 68 General Catalogue.
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This is one of the leaders among our Hanging Lamps. Metal of polished bronze, with rich gold finish; patent improved spring extension. Length closed, 34 in.; extended, 70 in. 14-inch dome shade; fancy decoration, fount to match; cut glass prisms; large No. 3 sun burner; takes 1½ inch wick, and ordinary No. 2 sun chimney.
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Enterprise Food Chopper
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Everybody knows that the Enterprise is the best of all food choppers. It is advertised everywhere, but the usual price is high. Chops any food fine or coarse without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping bowl and knife. All handsomely tinned; has durable bronze bearings; weighs 4½ pounds.
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Forehand Single Ejector Gun
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Newly improved, made in plain steel and twist barrels, 30 and 32 in. long. Frames in beautiful case-hardened finish; rebounding locks and half-pistol grip. The barrel is held to the frame by a screw and lever combined—a device that is quickly detached, and that does not protrude above the surface to object, either in appearance or handling. Fine walnut stock and rubber butt plate; weight 6 to 6¼ lbs.; choke bored. Just as good a shooter as a double gun. Twist barrels, 12 guage.

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We offer for 50c a 75c grade of Men's Fleece-lined Underwear; heavy weight; special fleecing. All garments have patent double stitched flat seams and elastic double cuffs on shirts and drawers. It is strong and warm underwear for one-third less than value.
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Order T424P Men's Drawers.....Price 50c

Single Harness
8.25
Order F34P
Our Catalogue gives wholesale prices on everything needed for any horse, and this sample price will indicate what we can save you in this line. The harness shown here is exceedingly popular. Made of good oak tanned leather, full mounted with the best nickel plate; good style, well finished and durable. The lowest store price is far more than we ask.
F34P is a Single Buggy Harness, imitation hand sewed. This is a very attractive single harness, put up with 1⅛ in. round edge traces and full nickel mountings. It is worth much more than we ask. Bridle, ⅝ in., overcheck, box loops, round winker stays, fancy front and rosettes; breast collar, folded, with full layer and box loops for traces; traces 1⅛ in., doubled and stitched, round edge, to buckle to breast collar; breeching, folded, with full layers; side straps, ⅞ in.; hip straps, ⅝ in.; turnback, ¾ in., round crupper sewed on; saddle, 3 in., single strap harness leather skirts, leather bottom pad; bellyband, single strap, Griffith's style; lines, ⅞ in. to loop in bit; one hitch strap. Full nickel mountings. Suitable for average horses weighing up to 1200 lbs. Weight, per set in paper, about 14 lbs. Order F34P. Price $8.25
For collar and hames in place of breast collar, add $1.40.

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Tyrian Fountain Syringe
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This is a genuine Tyrian, the famous Ten Fountain Syringe, 2 quart size, with globe spray vaginal pipe, vaginal irrigator, rectal pipes for child and adult, and flushing size tubing to permit rapid flow of water. Put up in polished hardwood box.
Order S2497P..................Price $1.50
Postage, extra, 28 cents.

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BRYAN AFTER MONEY.

St. Paul, Oct. 29.—William J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne, it is asserted, have engaged Edward Lewis, of Duluth, to repair to the Philippines immediately after the election, no matter how the national vote results, and locate and secure legal title to mineral lands there in their interests.

Mr. Lewis is a prominent expert and prospector of Duluth. He was a Republican until he followed the example of Mr. Towne, of whom he is said to be an ardent follower.

Just how and to what extent the defeat or success of Mr. Bryan in the election may figure in his reported calculations in connection with prospective wealth getting in the Philippines, the story says, is a matter of conjecture.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The elections mean a great deal to all business interests, and, although confidence in the future is seen on every hand, it is but natural that men do not care to take unnecessary chances and therefore delay new engagements as far as possible until after the ballots are counted. But contracts for steel rails for the season thus far are within 50,000 tons of last year's heavy bookings, and the conference in an ultimate improvement is so strong that all raw materials are firm, and without any speculative activity to stimulate them. The agitation for an advance in billets, though a small one, is an indication of what the iron and steel markets expect in the next six months, and in the great industries sellers of material could easily make heavy contracts if they cared to attach political provisions to their agreements. However, unreasonable fears may be, it is likely to be better for business in the long run that conservative ideas for the present are entertained. The weather over a greater part of the country has been favorable for agricultural operations, which are progressing well, and in the East the unseasonable temperature has retarded general trade comparatively little, as there has been no great stimulus yet this season.

Conditions in the iron and steel market steadily improve; orders gradually swell in volume and buyers make less effort to secure concessions. In most cases quotations are not altered, but there is an advance to $20 at Philadelphia for billets, owing to the better business in rails.

Pig iron moves freely, especially at Chicago, where manufacturers have contracted heavily for finished stuff in excess of raw material on hand. Cast iron pipe is in urgent demand and new plans for shipbuilding will take plates. Bridge builders are buying structural forms heavily. Makers of rails and other products of iron have been accused of quoting better terms to foreign than to domestic buyers. If this is done, it would seem to be the manufacturer's affair rather than the newspaper's. Minor metals are quiet, except for further weakness in tin. Silver has reached the highest price in four years.

Cotton showed little recuperative power after last week's decline and closed lower. The loss in price is $7.80 a bale, since October $10, and exporters are still holding off. Wheat also continued its downward course, owing to good news here and abroad, but an encouraging feature was the accelerated foreign buying as quotations declined. Atlantic exports for the week were 2,033,028 bushels against 2,253,625 a year ago, and Pacific shipments 878,043 bushels against 658,583 last year.

Corn is slightly weaker, while pork products have fallen sharply. Most other provisions are heavy, but linseed oil rose sharply to 75.

Failures for the week were 205 in the United States against 190 last year and 28 in Canada against 23 last year.

RUSSIAN CROPS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—According to the Official Messenger, the grain shortage is not confined to the eastern provinces and Siberia. The provinces richest in cereals are actually suffering on account of poor harvests. Grain is forwarded ahead of other merchandise and grain railway rates have been reduced.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 30.—Close.—The cables did not respond very enthusiastically to the American bulge in wheat yesterday. This disappointment caused an easier opening and half hearted trading. The fluctuations of the day, however, were only ⅜, and December closed ⅛ higher than yesterday and May ⅛ lower. The market was strong at the close.

Argentine reports caused some nervousness and those to-day were from all directions and very conflicting. Broomhall cabled that the damage from frost had not been as bad as reported yesterday, and on this there was some selling. The Argentine problem, however, was far from being settled.

Weather in the northwest is wet and bad for movement of wheat and corn. Receipts are light and this helped the bulls a little. The Russian crop estimate shows a reduction.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible supply shows an increase of [illegible] bushels.

Corn was fairly active, with prices unchanged.

Oats were dull, with prices a shade stronger.

Clover seed was quiet, with prices steady. Receipts, 850 bags; shipments, 610 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 38½c; October, 39c; December, 35¾c; No. 3 yellow, 36¼c; No. 4 yellow, 34½c; No. 3 white, 37c.

Oats—Cash, 22¼c; December, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23¾c.

Rye—53½c.

Clover seed—Cash, 1899 prime, $6.10; October, $6.75; December, $6.80; March, $6.75; No. 2, $5.45@5.70; rejected, $5.00@5.35.

At Chicago.

Wheat started easier under profit taking pressure induced by half hearted Liverpool's response to the bulge here yesterday. December opened ⅛@¼ lower at 73⅛@73. The wet weather and a reduction in the Russian crop estimate caused buying on the break and December rallied to 73⅝@⅞. This was followed by a decline to 73¼. Local receipts were 365 cars, 9 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 402 cars against 576 last week and 906 a year ago.

Corn was fairly active and steady. December opening unchanged to a shade higher at 34¾ to 34⅞@⅞, and selling to 34⅞. Receipts were 655 cars. Oats were dull. December opened a shade lower at 21⅞, and sold to 21⅝@⅞. Receipts 236 cars.

Provisions opned a shade higher on hog receipts over the estimate and on lower prices at the yards. A recovery followed on buying by local interests. January pork opened unchanged at $11.15, advanced to $11.22½; January lard opened unchanged at $6.67½; January ribs, 2½ lower at $5.92½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Oct. 29 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	75¾	76	75¾	76	76
October	75¾	76	75¾	76	76
November	75¾	76	75¾	76	76
December	77⅛	77⅝	76⅞	77½	77⅜
May	81¾	82	81½	81⅞	82
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
October	72⅜	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	72⅝
November	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	72⅝
December	73½	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	73⅜@½
Corn—					
October	36½	37⅜	36¾	37½	36⅞
November	35¾	36¼	35¾	36½	34¾
December	34⅝	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	34¾
May	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36	35⅞
Oats—					
October	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21⅜
November	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	21½
December	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	22
May	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
December	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	78⅝
May	81⅝@½	82	81⅝	82	81⅝
Corn—					
December	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
May	41½	41¾	41¾	41½	41½
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
December	71	71⅝	70⅞	71⅝	71⅝
May	75¾	76⅛	75½	76⅛	76
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
December	74⅜	74⅝	73⅞	74¼	74⅜
May	77¼	77¼	76⅞	77	77¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
December	75	75½	75	75½	75¼
May	78½	79⅛	78½	79⅛	78⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
October	$16.00	$17.00	$16.00	$17.00	$16.00
January	11.15	11.35	11.15	11.25	11.15
Lard—					
October	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.05
January	6.67	6.70	6.65	6.70	6.67
Ribs—					
October	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.75
January	5.92	5.97	5.92	5.97	5.95

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 30.—Yesterday's rally here retained sufficient force to carry quotations for Americans higher in London, but when the stock market opened here the movement of prices was very irregular and rather narrow. After the opening the movement became still more confused, losses in some cases being recovered and gains in others lost. Sugar and Brooklyn Transit rallied sharply to the extent of almost a point after opening declines.

Efforts to advance the specialties met with temporary success, a few of the leaders getting a point. Slight gains in the railroads were not long maintained. Marked weakness developed in the Pacifics, owing to Northern Pacific's poor net earnings for September. Pittsburg, C., C. and St. Louis dropped 7⅛ to 51⅛, and some other usually dormant stocks fell 1@2⅛.

The heaviness of the steel stocks accentuated the general depression, but offerings were small. Tin plate declined 1⅛ and Federal Steel and Tennessee Coal a point, the latter afterward rising 1⅛. Baltimore & Ohio led the decline in the railroads, losing 1⅛. By midday the market was semi-stagnant, but the undertone was better. Bonds were dull and unsettled.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 300 western and 600 Texans; market generally steady; good to prime steers, $5.50@6.00; poor to medium, $4.40@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.45; cows, $2.50@4.10; heifers, $2.65@4.75; canners, $1.75@2.40; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, 25c lower than last Tuesday, $4.00@5.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.10; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 32,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 33,000; left over, 1,582; market 5c lower; top, $4.80; mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.80; good to choice heavy, $4.50@4.77½; rough heavy, $4.35@4.45; light, $4.35@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.70.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market steady; pigs, $4.85@4.90; Yorkers, $4.75; mediums, $4.85@4.90; heavy, $4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Oct. 30.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade). Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market generally 5c lower; Yorkers, $4.60; mediums, $4.80; pigs, $4.50@4.60; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.40; closing quiet.

Detroit, Oct. 30.—The demand for live cattle is dull and quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $2.75@4.20; common, $2.25@3.25; canners' cows, $1.00@2.00; stockers and feeders, dull and draggy, $2.50@3.50. Milch cows, active at $25@50; calves active at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs, dull and lower; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; firmer; trade is quiet at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.50@4.55; yorkers, $4.50@4.55; pigs, $4.50@4.55; roughs, $3.75@4.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, Oct. 30.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 20c; fancy creamery,

cause a demand for a constantly increas-

23½; gathered cream, 23c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—13c.

Eggs—Per doz., 18c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 90c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling, per bu., $2.00@3.00.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 50c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 60c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $1.00. Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.40; Delaware, $1.65 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

New Turnips—Per bu., 45c.

Spinach—Per bu., 75c.

Endive—Per doz., 20c.

Green Beans—Per bu., 55c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 15c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Oct. 30.—Butter—Receipts, 5,348 packages; market steady; creamery, 16@22½; June creamery, 18@21; factory, 13@16. Cheese—Receipts, 13,279 packages; market steady; large white, 10¾@11; small white, 11; large colored, 10¾@11; small colored, 11c. Eggs—Receipts, 10,894 packages; market steady; western regular packing at mark, 17@19; western loss off, 21. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 4⅛; centrifugal 96 test, 4⅝; molasses sugar, 3⅞; refined quiet; crushed, $6.15; powdered, $5.85; granulated, $5.75. Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8⅛.

Poultry—Alive, weak; fowls, 9c; chickens, 8½c; ducks, 50@65; geese, $1.00@1.37. Dressed, quiet; broilers, 13@14; fowls, 8½.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 30.—The cotton market opened steady, 3 to 9 points lower, in sympathy with a severe decline in Liverpool, where liquidation has been in full sway up to the time of our start. Foreign selling orders and some pressure to unload by room longs kept the market in a feverish, unsettled condition during the first half hour, but before 11 o'clock a better feeling was in vogue, with prices almost back to last night's closing figures on covering by pit shorts. Liverpool quickly responded to the change in local conditions and reacted sharply on European and American buying factors of importance. Against the market were heavy receipts and reports of well nigh perfect climatic conditions in the belt for rounding up the late crop. Spot markets were described as steady and fairly active, with prices generally well sustained. Demand from northern spinners and exporters was increasing.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 1-16 advance; mid ups, 9½; mid gulf, 9¾; sales, 600 bales.

WOOL.

New York, Oct. 30.—All seaboard markets were reported quiet and only slightly changed in price at the close of last week. The week's trade in the three principal markets was a little in excess of that for the week just previous, the gain being about equally divided between foreign and domestic wools. Little fine foreign wool has been sold, and the latest advices from the London sales are not such as to stimulate trading. The recent tendency of prices at the sales has been against sellers, and not only have large lots of wool been withdrawn to prevent declines, but the date for the closing of the sales has been set back from Nov. 10 to Nov. 3. The withdrawals to date have exceeded 100,000 bales.

The demand for carpet wools would undoubtedly be more active were election out of the way. Manufacturers need wool and can not delay purchases much longer. The sales of carpet wools here and at Philadelphia last week aggregated nearly 1,000,000 pounds. The bulk of the wool sold was filling China, and at the close of the week prices were held ½@1c higher than when business developed two weeks ago. The tendency on Chinas, Russians and the best East Indias is against buyers.

The increased sales of domestic wools are unquestionably due to the continued willingness of some sellers to meet the bottom prices established upon territories, fleece and pulled wool during the previous week. A large part of the business was done upon territory wools around 45c clean. The only notable change in prices at the close of the week was the further decline of ½@1c a pound in fleece wools. Sales of delaines are reported at 27½c, or ½c below the figures ruling earlier in the week. Ohio XX has sold off 1c a pound to 28c. There is no question but that many dealers fear the effect on the market of the large amount of consigned wool that will become available after election, and are inclined to realize now when this necessity stares them in the face.

Boston, Oct. 30.—There is a better tone to the wool market this week and the sales show a liberal margin over the slow business of the last few months. Prices are firm and dealers are looking for an advance after election. Territory wools head the sales with fine medium and fine at 47@48c and strictly staple at 51. Fleece wool more active than at any time during the last few months and several heavy lines are recorded as sold to manufacturers.